

مكة من الأصل

Year Roll

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An Israeli soldier being rushed to a hospital Friday night after he was wounded in the attack on the kidnappers' hideout.

Abducted Israeli Soldier Killed in Raid to Free Him

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
JERUSALEM — The Israeli soldier kidnapped by Palestinian Islamic radicals was killed Friday night during a rescue attempt by Israeli troops in a village in the occupied West Bank, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin announced.

An Israeli commando and three of the kidnappers were also killed during the attempt to free the 19-year-old soldier, Corporal Nachshon Waxman, officials said.

In a grim irony, Mr. Rabin, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and the Palestinian Liberation Organization leader, Yasser Arafat, received the Nobel Peace Prize on the very day the deal that had earned them the award came under renewed pressure.

"I would say that I would be happy to give back the Nobel Peace Prize to bring back to life both of the soldiers who fell," Mr. Rabin said at a press conference.

President Bill Clinton urged Israelis and Arabs on Friday to continue the peace process.

"I know that it is hard to go forward, but we owe it to all those who have paid such a heavy price to persist and finally prevail in our pursuit of peace," Mr. Clinton said.

The Israeli Army attack was at Bir Nabala, a West Bank village about five kilometers (three miles) north of Jerusalem en route to the Palestinian town of Ramallah, which is still under Israeli occupation.

Although the PLO arrested scores of members of the Hamas movement in the Gaza Strip in an attempt to find Corporal Waxman, it maintained he was not in their area but in Israeli-controlled territory.

Mr. Rabin had put pressure on Mr. Arafat to rescue the soldier, maintaining that Corporal Waxman was held in the Palestinian autonomous area in Gaza.

Mr. Rabin said Friday night that he had learned only in the morning that the soldier was in the occupied territories.

He said he hoped the deaths would not derail peace talks with the PLO. "We will be in touch," Mr. Rabin said. "We will find what we have to do to make it possible to continue the peace process, bearing in mind that the Gaza Strip is the cradle of Hamas terror activities."

Mr. Arafat, who now administers Gaza and Jericho, postponed a news conference scheduled for late Friday. An aide, Marwan Kanafani, said the PLO chairman was saddened by the loss of life. Mr. Kanafani said the PLO had been vindicated in its assertion that Corporal Waxman was not being held in Gaza.

"Rabin called Arafat and they exchanged ideas about resuming negotiations and the future of the peace process," Mr. Kanafani said. "No dates have been set."

Eight Israeli soldiers were wounded in the raid, which occurred about an hour before the 9 P.M. deadline that the kidnappers had set for killing Corporal Waxman, who was kidnapped Sunday. The hideout was only two kilometers from the Jerusalem home of the Israeli soldier, who also held American citizenship.

"Nachshon was killed in cold blood while he was bound," Lieutenant General Ehud Barak said at the news conference with Mr. Rabin.

The soldiers attacked a two-story white house in a newly constructed area. General Barak said that soldiers blew open the door with explosives and charged inside to find that Corporal Waxman had been killed by his kidnappers.

Before going in, they offered the kidnappers a chance to surrender, but the Islamic militants shouted back that the soldier was dead, he said.

Village residents said the operation lasted about an hour. The army commandos fired rockets and anti-tank shells at the house, Israeli sources said. The kidnappers responded with automatic weapons fire.

News of the raid was held back by Israeli military censors for several hours until families of the victims could be notified.

The kidnappers had demanded the release of their spiritual leader, Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, and the freeing of 200 Palestinian prisoners.

The raid came even though Israel was negotiating with Mahmoud Zahar, a Hamas political leader who ultimately agreed to a 24-hour delay in the deadline.

Mr. Rabin said he ordered the operation because he never got an answer about whether Hamas was willing to trade the soldier for Sheikh Yassin.

against terrorism," Mr. Rabin said of the government's policy of not negotiating with terrorists.

"Whoever wants to advance peace must fight the radical, murderous terrorists of Hamas and Islamic Jihad and the rejectionists because they are the murderers of peace," he said.

Earlier Friday, Mr. Zahar announced that Hamas had agreed to the delay after Israel indicated a willingness to release the

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'88 Laureate Is Stabbed in Cairo Attack

CAIRO — Naguib Mahfouz, the only Arab to win the Nobel Prize in Literature, was stabbed and seriously wounded outside his house in Cairo on Friday.

The motive for the attack on the 82-year-old Egyptian author was not clear, but the police said they suspected Muslim militants, some of whom once declared Mr. Mahfouz an infidel and put him on a hit list.

The Interior Ministry said a man attacked Mr. Mahfouz, the 1988 laureate, with a sharp instrument and wounded him in the neck as he sat in a friend's car outside his house in the suburb of Agouza. The man used a knife and fled in a car in which others were waiting, security sources added.

Mr. Mahfouz was in intensive care at the police hospital in Agouza, the sources said. He had been bleeding profusely but his condition was later stable and "reassuring," they added.

Al-Azhar, the highest Islamic authority in Egypt, has banned one of his novels, "The Children of Gabalawi," on grounds that it offends Islam.

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Perry Warns Iraq to Remove Armor

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

KUWAIT CITY — Defense Secretary William J. Perry warned Friday that the United States might take military action against Iraq if it failed to remove all of its heavy armored units from the southern part of the country near Kuwait.

Arriving here from Saudi Arabia, Mr. Perry said Iraq had yet to honor its pledge to withdraw its forces to a safe distance. He cited evidence that up to 10,000 members of the elite Republican Guard were digging in less than 160 kilometers (100 miles) north of the Kuwaiti border.

Mr. Perry said, moreover, that if Iraq did not complete the withdrawal it began earlier this week, the United States would continue to send ships, planes and ground forces to the region and might increase their numbers beyond current plans, which call for the deployment of up to 30,000 ground troops.

"We will not bring our combat troops home as long as Iraq continues to threaten peace and stability in the Gulf," Mr. Perry said at an airport news conference. "Indeed, if heavy Iraqi units remain in the south, we will expand our current deployment and will consult with our allies about the additional application of force as an appropriate response to the threat posed by Iraq."

Notwithstanding Mr. Perry's firm warning, the sense of crisis has receded noticeably in Kuwait following the withdrawal

of Iraqi forces from the immediate border zone.

Nevertheless, Clinton administration officials are eager to keep the pressure on President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

The United States is seeking a United Nations Security Council resolution that would demand the return of Iraqi forces to their positions before the latest advance on Kuwait. That would mean removal of Republican Guard divisions to points north of the 32d parallel, or no closer than 240 kilometers to Kuwait. Aircraft from the United States, France and Britain already are enforcing a ban on flights by Iraqi aircraft below the 32d parallel.

U.S. officials have ruled out proposals to force the removal of all Iraqi forces from southern Iraq, fearing that Mr. Saddam might then lose control of the region's restive Shiite Muslim population. That, in turn, could lead to the breakup of the country, providing an opening for neighboring Iraq, whose Muslim fundamentalist regime maintains close ties to the Shiites and is hostile to the West.

Clinton administration officials had all but declared victory earlier this week when Iraqi forces began their withdrawal. The renewed threat Friday of military action follows reports Thursday that some Iraqi armored units had stopped moving. During his flight to Kuwait, Mr. Perry told reporters traveling with him that a Republican Guard division of about 10,000 troops, tanks and armored vehicles was

digging in near An Nasiriyah, less than 160 kilometers from Kuwait, according to The Associated Press.

An armored division can move at speeds of up to 30 kilometers an hour, which potentially would put the Republican Guard within five hours driving time of the tiny, oil-producing emirate to the south.

"If they're digging in, we still have problems ahead of us," Mr. Perry said on the plane. Asked what kind of action the United States might take in response, he said, "We're talking about military action, but I

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PIAZZA PROTEST — A Roman demonstrator putting vocal power behind the strike Friday that closed factories in cities across Italy. Page 2.

Heavy Fighting Reported in Angola

SAO TOME (Reuters) — The Angolan rebel movement UNITA reported heavy fighting on Friday in the north-eastern diamond mining area and the oil-producing enclave of Cabinda.

UNITA radio, monitored in the island state of Sao Tome and Principe, said the government had launched an offensive against rebel positions at Ca-

Kiosk



col, Monakimbundo and Xico Povo in Lunda Sul Province.

The radio said the offensive was backed by air force bombing raids on rebel positions. It reported dozens of casualties, but gave no further details. It also said UNITA forces had killed 77 government troops and had captured the town of Chimbande.

In Monday's IHT: The World's Best Restaurants

A year ago the Herald Tribune's restaurant critic, Patricia Wells, took on an audacious assignment: to rate the world's best restaurants.

She traveled far and wide, and reported not only on the top tables but also on more casual restaurants in Hong Kong, Tokyo, the United States, France, the Benelux

countries, Spain, Britain, Switzerland and Germany.

With her report on Italy, she completes her journey and makes her final list of the 10 best restaurants in the world.

On Monday we publish that list, and Patricia Wells's explanation of how she made the final cut.

It has been that kind of campaign for

Central Bank Chairman, Bane of Yeltsin, Resigns

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Only a day after telling Parliament he saw no reason to quit, the conservative chairman of Russia's central bank, Viktor V. Gerashchenko, gave his resignation Friday to President Boris N. Yeltsin in a Kremlin meeting.

Mr. Yeltsin issued a decree relieving Mr. Gerashchenko, long a target of market reformers, of his post, a presidential spokesman said.

Mr. Yeltsin had demanded that Parliament dismiss Mr. Gerashchenko in the aftermath of the "Black Tuesday" crash of the ruble, when it lost more than a fifth of its value against the dollar in a single day, closing at 3,926 to the dollar.

The ruble has since strengthened, closing Friday at 2,988 to the dollar, slightly firmer than Thursday's 2,994.

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The prime reason for the sudden collapse was the failure of the central bank to intervene quickly enough to defend the currency. Mr. Yeltsin had also dismissed the acting finance minister, Sergei K. Dubinin, a market reformer who had little to do with the crash, and ordered an investigation by the National Security Council and secret police into any "organized" efforts to "sabotage" the ruble.

It was by no means certain that Parliament, which is dominated by a loose coalition opposed to Mr. Yeltsin, would have dismissed Mr. Gerashchenko, who also ran the Soviet central bank in nonmarket times and sat on the Central Committee.

In his meeting Friday with Mr. Yeltsin, who criticized the bank's "weak control" over financial policies, Mr. Gerashchenko,

Down to Wire in Germany

Kohl's Coalition Given One-Point Lead

By Steve Vogel
Washington Post Service

DORTMUND, Germany — What has been called the dulltest election campaign in postwar Germany has finally come to an end, and taking the stage at a last-gasp campaign rally here was the man given — fairly or unfairly — no small share of the blame: Rudolf Scharping, the Social Democratic challenger to Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Even in this workers' brewery town, a Social Democratic stronghold for decades, the response to Mr. Scharping's standard stump speech calling for more jobs was tepid at best, with applause never reaching levels higher than polite.

It has been that kind of campaign for

Mr. Scharping, whose inability to electrify the electorate has crippled the Social Democrats' efforts to deny Mr. Kohl a fourth term. After what has seemed an interminably tedious campaign, election day arrives Sunday for Germany's 60 million eligible voters.

An Allensbach Institute poll Friday gave Mr. Kohl's coalition of Christian Democrats (including the Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union) and Free Democrats a combined 48.5 percent of the vote, while the Social Democrats and their potential partners, the environmentalists Greens and the reformed Communists, got a combined 47.5 percent.

"I'm absolutely certain we're going to win," a senior official in Mr. Kohl's office said Friday. "But it will be close."

"Scharping does not exactly have the strongest personality in the world," said Dieter Koenemann, a Dortmund insurance man and Social Democratic supporter, joining in the 10 seconds of clapping that followed his speech.

Six months ago, when the 46-year-old Mr. Scharping was riding high in the polls, he encouraged comparisons between himself and President Bill Clinton as a pragmatic moderate drawn from a new generation of leaders.

But he and the Social Democrats have watched helplessly as a double-digit lead last February evaporated into a five-to-seven-point deficit. The wooden Mr. Scharping has failed to connect with voters and has been roundly criticized even within his own party for running a lackluster campaign.

Despite it all, the Social Democrats find themselves with at least an outside chance to be in a ruling coalition for the first time since the collapse of Chancellor Helmut

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Filipinos Dare to Hope Latest Boom May Be for Real

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — After Kiocho's problem is the Philippines' good fortune: The market for his portable electric generators has collapsed as the fast-growing Philippine economy begins to power ahead without them.

An economic turnaround has been born in the Philippines, and it is bringing the country's first sustainable boom, foreign and Philippine analysts believe.

Business and consumer confidence is surging, and even the country's endemic electricity shortages have ended.

"We are definitely suffering from the nonsense of generators in Manila now,"

said Mr. Kiocho, an executive with Honda Philippines Inc. But, he added, "We are seeing the sales of motorcycles pick up very well instead."

Memories of the 12-hour-a-day blackouts that crippled the economy as recently as last year are quickly fading along with images of coups, capital flight and the growth-sapping cynicism of the Ferdinand Marcos era.

They have quickly been replaced by euphoria over statistics reflecting rising growth and exports, lower inflation, a booming stock market, increased foreign investment and a cautious, qualified bill of economic health from the International Monetary Fund.

"When you hear 'recovery in the Philippines' it brings out the skeptic in everyone," said Maria Lomotan, an economist with Nomura Research Institute in Hong Kong. "But the situation in the short term is very bullish. What remains to be seen is whether the reform process stays on track."

On a five-day visit starting Saturday, the IMF's managing director, Michel Camdessus, is likely to acknowledge the successes finally achieved in the fund's longest-running support program.

But bankers and analysts say he will remind his hosts that annual inflation, which eased to 8.6 percent in September from 9.9 percent in August, remains a

threat to the recovery. International debt also remains high.

"They're talking about achieving the kind of growth levels enjoyed by their Asian neighbors," said an international banker. "But they're not going to be able to match that kind of growth without matching their neighbors' much higher national savings rates. And meeting those targets will require a great deal of work."

For their part, Philippine officials acknowledge a risk exists that the current euphoria could militate against tax and tariff reforms and the government

See MANILA, Page 7

Dow Jones	Up 20.52	Down 0.16%
SP500	5910.47	117.30
The Dollar		
New York		
DM	1.5173	1.5294
Pound	1.586	1.5895
Yen	98.05	98.395
FF	6.2138	6.2405

Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 60 L. Fr.
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Cameroon.....1.400 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 FF
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Reunion.....11.20 FF
France.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R.
Greece.....960 CFA	Senegal.....960 CFA
Golan.....300 Dr.	Spain.....200 PTAS
Italy.....3,000 Lire	Tunisia.....1,000 Din
Ivory Coast.....1,100 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 35,000
Jordan.....J.D. 1.00	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Lebanon.....L.L. 1,500	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10

THE AMERICAS / 'NORMAL' CITIZENS

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★



President Clinton holding a jacket presented to him by a national police organization.

Mining the President's Mind

WASHINGTON — As President Bill Clinton struggles with an array of international and domestic challenges, the inner man is the object of growing scrutiny.

Congress tore apart his legislative plans and he's being pilloried as an ineffective leader in the election campaign. Now several national magazine articles have attempted to pry into his psyche.

According to the latest armchair diagnoses, Mr. Clinton is:

• A premature adult who felt "primal abandonment" and used his rage "to drive forward, mediating ever-higher levels of conflict." — Mother Jones.

• A co-dependent enabler suffering from "multiple personality disorder," who is "so open to suggestion" he is practically an empath. — The New Yorker.

Practiced from a distance, often by partisans, mining the presidential mind can be a dubious venture. Fred Greenstein, a Princeton scholar and author of two books on presidential leadership, said that it "can readily become sheer bashing rather than character analysis." (AP)

It's an Amtrak-Leno Collision

WASHINGTON — Amtrak feels it has been taken for a ride by Jay Leno, and now it's getting even.

The train company is so exasperated by being the butt of Mr. Leno's jokes on "The Tonight Show" that it has decided to yank about \$2 million in advertising from Leno's network, NBC.

Amtrak said its decision was to protest Mr. Leno's jokes about the safety of Amtrak's trains. Referring to an Amtrak ad that shows a couple cozying up to each other on a train, Mr. Leno said on the air last week that he always knew "a near-death experience" brought people closer together.

An Amtrak spokesman, Howard Robertson, called Mr. Leno's remarks slanderous, given that the majority of accidents involving

Amtrak trains in recent years have been the fault of others. He said that Amtrak had tried corresponding with NBC, "but it hasn't helped, so now we're trying to get their attention by hitting them in the wallet." (WFP)

NAACP Aide Accused of Fraud

WASHINGTON — Two months after firing its executive director, the NAACP is embroiled in another dispute involving one of its senior officers, William Gibson, the chairman of the board.

In three recent articles, Carl Rowan, the syndicated columnist, has asserted that Mr. Gibson had used his position as chairman for personal gain. Mr. Rowan, a former official in the administration of Lyndon B. Johnson, alleged that the chairman had used an American Express card provided by the civil rights organization to charge more than \$500,000 in airline travel, hotel expenses, car rentals and personal items since 1986.

Citing internal financial records of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Mr. Rowan also alleged that Mr. Gibson had received \$300,000 in questionable reimbursements since he began his tenure as chairman.

Copies of NAACP financial records viewed Thursday indicated that for 1990 Mr. Gibson was given either \$2,800 or \$3,000 a month. Copies of the checks list the reason for the payments as "board travel and per diem" or "office expenses." But the fact that the amount paid never varied raised the question of whether they constituted a stipend. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

Janey Anderson, 39, an advertising executive with a Miami newspaper and a former supporter of President Bill Clinton: "The problem is that although things are going fairly well in the country right now, we're not confident about Clinton. There isn't enough of a belief that he himself believes in what he says." (WFP)

Away From Politics

• Weeks after a New York City police officer shot and killed a teenager who was carrying a toy gun, Toys 'R' Us has decided to stop selling realistic-looking toy firearms. "It is an absolute fact," said a spokeswoman for the company, the world's largest toy retailer, in response to a Wall Street Journal report on the decision. Other retailers already have pulled some toy guns off shelves or are considering the move, the Journal said.

• Bacteria common to breast milk and yogurt can greatly reduce the risk of infants developing diarrhea, indicating that such "good germs" can be added to foods to attack the worldwide health problem, researchers said.

• The Southern approach to the Golden Gate Bridge would be liable to collapse in a major earthquake, an engineering consultant said. A

San Francisco engineering firm, ISEC Inc., studied the effects of an earthquake hitting 8.3 on the Richter scale along the nearby San Andreas fault.

• A 12-year-old girl was handcuffed and jailed, and then released on appeal in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, after refusing a judge's order to hand over her diary as evidence in the trial of her father, a detective, whom she accused of molesting her.

• An American Airlines jet en route from Dallas to Tokyo was forced to make an emergency landing in Seattle after a passenger tried to open one of the plane's doors, the FBI said. Asked about the man's motive, an FBI spokesman said, "I think it's safe to say that his behavior was probably erratic." (Reuters, NYT, AP, AFP)

Los Angeles Plans a Camp For Downtown's Homeless

LOS ANGELES — Determined to make downtown Los Angeles friendlier to business, the city administration is working on a plan to shuttle homeless people to an urban campground on a fenced lot in an industrial area.

Mayor Richard Riordan's proposal, which has come under attack by some advocates for the homeless, calls for turning a vacant block into a homeless drop-in center, where up to 800 people could take showers and sleep on a lawn.

"This is not about clearing the streets of homeless people," said Deputy Mayor Rae Franklin James. "It's about giving the homeless people options so they don't have to stay on the streets."

But advocates for the homeless say that the proposal is just a misguided ploy to keep the tattered hordes away from businesses and, at the same time, out of the sight of tourists and shoppers.

"We are not going to allow people to camp on the streets at will," said Don Spivack, head of operations for the Los Angeles Community Redevelopment Agency.

He added, "It is illegal and improper to camp in front of other people's property." Mr. Spivack said he expected a crackdown on such campouts to follow the shelter's opening. Under the mayor's plan, vans staffed by social service workers would patrol downtown streets and transport homeless people to the drop-in facility on a voluntary basis.

Peter Keppler

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Gingrich to Attack if Republicans Take House

By Ann Devroy
and Charles R. Babcock
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Describing for a group of lobbyists the Republican strategy for the midterm elections, Representative Newt Gingrich declared that Clinton Democrats should be portrayed as "the enemy of normal Americans." The Georgia Republican went on to say that if his party won control of the House, it would use "subpoena power" and create a select committee on corruption to investigate the administration of President Bill Clinton.

Mr. Gingrich's speech, to a group of two dozen executives of government-relations companies, provided a detailed framework of how he thought the Republicans could capture the House for the first time in 40 years and what they would do if they succeeded. One participant wrote a four-page memo, covering the highlights of the meeting, that was ob-

tained by The Washington Post.

Mr. Gingrich confirmed in an interview the accuracy of much of the memo but said some of the quotes attributed to him had been taken out of context. He said the actions he was proposing were not significantly different from those that the Democrats, who have controlled the House for 40 years, had inflicted on the Republican minority and Republican administrations.

"Washington just can't imagine a world in which Republicans would have subpoena power," Mr. Gingrich said in the interview, "instead of being blocked by Democrats." He added: "Imagine the last two years if we could have used subpoena power to get to the bottom of Whitewater, a reference to the investigation into Mr. Clinton's business affairs before he became president."

Asked to describe the "normal" Americans for whom Mr.

Clinton was the enemy, Mr. Gingrich instead mentioned presidential appointees, such as Surgeon General Jocelyn Elders and Ira Magaziner, the architect of Mr. Clinton's health care plan.

He said Dr. Elders' advocacy of abortion rights and the availability of birth control in schools put her at odds with Americans with different religious beliefs. As for Mr. Magaziner, he said, "Normal Americans do not want government to take over every aspect of their health care."

Mr. Gingrich added that he should have used the word "threat" to normal Americans rather than "enemy."

Republicans need to capture 40 seats to control the House, and the memo said if the party fell slightly short, it would try to make up the difference with Democratic conversions.

Representative Jack Fields, a Texan who is in line to be chairman of the subcommittee on telecommunications and fi-

nance in a Republican House, said he and some colleagues had already talked to some Democratic members about the possibility of changing parties. "I think we will have a majority on Nov. 8 or Nov. 30," he said.

In the meeting with the executives, Mr. Gingrich offered suggestions for soliciting contributions from companies, lobbyists and individual donors:

• Individual donors should be told, he is quoted as saying, that the election is a chance for them to "get even for the Clinton tax increase."

• Lobbyists should be told, Mr. Gingrich says, that with proposed lobbying reform and campaign finance legislation, the Democrats tried to impose a "Stalinist" and "punitive" measure on them.

• Corporations should be told, he says, that Republicans have already saved them from new costs imposed by the government "and look to the future corporate savings if a Billy were to replace Waxman." That is a reference to Representative Thomas J. Bliley Jr. of Virginia, the ranking Republican member on the House Energy and Commerce subcommittee on health and the environment, chaired by Representative Henry A. Waxman, Democrat of California.

More than \$100,000 was raised for the National Republican Campaign Committee at a luncheon Wednesday featuring Mr. Gingrich and Representative Fields, a committee official said. The companies represented at the lunch have business before Mr. Fields's subcommittee and were invited by him.

"There's no question the average telecommunications company would like to see a change in Congress," he said. "They are also pragmatic and play both sides of the aisle. If change is what they want, the Republican Party believes more in less regulation, an open marketplace."

Companies listed as attending the luncheon included Bell South; Comsat; DSC, a Texas-based maker of telecommunications switching equipment; GTE; Nynex, and Pan-American Satellite, a private company that has launched two communications satellites.

Fred Wertheimer, president of Common Cause, a self-styled citizens' lobbying group, called the luncheon "a classic example of the abuses under the current campaign system." He added: "It also may help explain why there's nothing in the House Republican 'Contract for America' on campaign finance reform."

Haitians' \$79 Million Parachute

Junta and 600 Backers Regain Access to Funds in U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton formally lifted sanctions against Haiti on Friday, and Treasury Department officials said the country's former military leaders and their supporters will have access to at least \$79 million in frozen U.S. bank accounts.

The money is held in individual accounts by the 600 Haitian military officers and supporters whose assets were frozen by the United States last spring. Treasury Department officials said. They said bank secrecy laws made it impossible to say how much belongs to Lieutenant General Raoul Cédras and his top deputy, Brigadier General Philippe Biamby, who left Haiti for Panama on Thursday.

On Thursday night, Clinton administration officials defended the generosity shown to Haiti's leaders and their families as an incidental but necessary cost of guaranteeing a peaceful transfer of power. They also said they were disclosing the full amount of assistance the United States has provided.

"There is no bribe here, there is nothing hidden here, there are no hidden inducements," said W. Anthony Lake, the national security adviser. "I am not apologetic in the slightest here. This is a success."

On Friday, on the eve of his return to his homeland, Haiti's exiled president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, received a warm White House farewell from President Clinton, who said a "new era of hope" is opening for Haiti with the restoration of democracy.

With Father Aristide standing at his side, Mr. Clinton said that Haitians are "moving from fear to freedom" now that Haiti's military leaders have left and Father Aristide is about to return.

The two leaders spoke to a White House gathering of congressional leaders and others who have supported Father Aristide's reinstatement during his three years in exile.

Father Aristide thanked Mr. Clinton and others who helped his cause, vowing to bring an end to the violence in his country. In what has become a familiar refrain, he said, "No to violence, no to vengeance, yes to reconciliation."

After the ceremony, Mr. Clinton signed an executive order formally dismantling remaining sanctions against Haiti, effective with Father Aristide's return.

Hundreds of thousands of Haitians are expected to take to the streets on Saturday. Lieutenant General Henry Hugh Shelton, commander of the 19,500 U.S. forces in Haiti, expressed concern about possible mob violence and announced plans to take Father Aristide by helicopter from the airport to the presidential palace, rather than allow a motorcade.

Some affluent Haitians worried that followers of Father Aristide, who championed the rights of the disenfranchised before the 1991 coup, would come after them seeking retribution.

In a speech to representatives of the Organization of American States in Washington on Thursday, Father Aristide said, "We feel hope, we Haitians. We are moving slowly but surely from misery to poverty with dignity."

The Aristide camp chartered a jet for the return to Port-au-Prince. Father Aristide was to accompany Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher on one of two U.S. government planes making the trip.

Father Aristide has less than 16 months left on his term in office, but U.S. officials expect he will come under strong pressure from supporters to extend his term to compensate for his three years in exile.

His most difficult task will be to win parliamentary confirmation for a prime minister, a goal that won't come easy unless he picks someone with broad political appeal. (AP, NYT)

Student Is Killed in Vienna

The Associated Press

VIENNA — One student was killed and 14 were injured, two seriously, when large chunks of masonry fell Thursday from a balcony of a ramp leading up to Vienna University.

FLOWER & STILL LIFE PAINTINGS OF THE 17th CENTURY

14-29 OCTOBER 1994

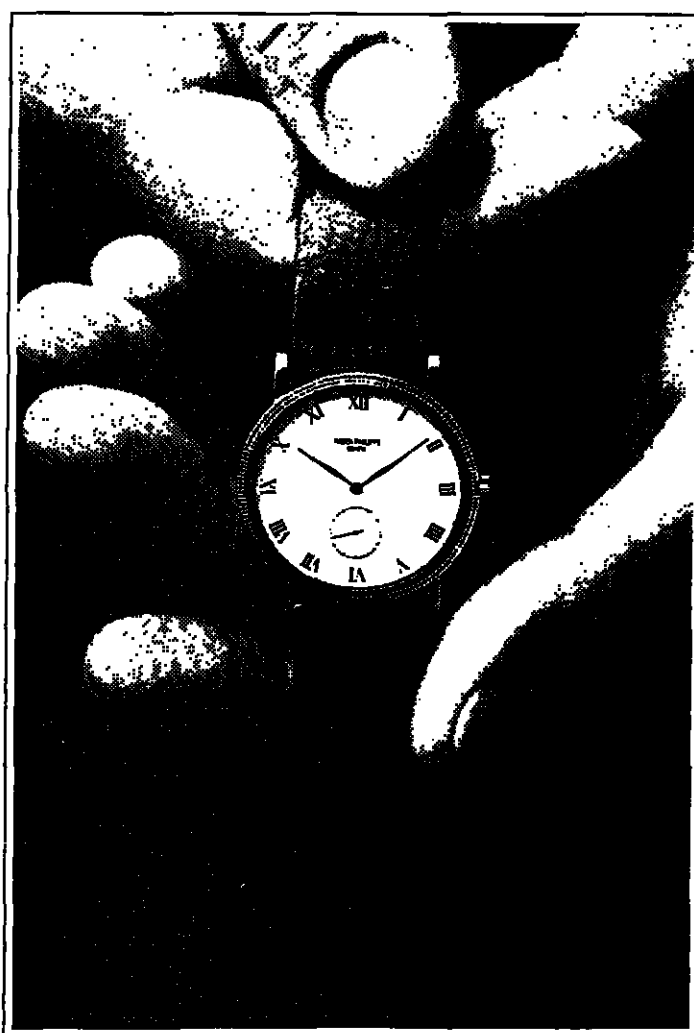


Isaac Soreau (1604-Hanau-after 1638) Still life with fruits & bunch of flowers, Copper, 32 x 41 cm

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Milk's New Advertising Pitch: It's No Longer for Milquetoasts

After a decade of pushing milk as the drink that does a body good, the dairy industry is hoping you'll indulge when you want to be bad, too. The Associated Press reports.

The industry's new advertising campaign suggests a glass of milk with such sinfully delicious food as syrup-soaked waffles, frosted brownies and powdered doughnuts.

"These things make people think of milk," said Tim Kane of the J. Walter Thompson agency, which created the ads.

Milk consumption has been falling over the past decade. From 1983 through 1992, the annual amount consumed per person in the United States dropped 14 percent, from 18.2 gallons to 15.6.

The new commercials began running two weeks ago. Two breakfast-oriented spots show milk being poured into a glass while bread pops from a toaster, powdered sugar doughnuts tumble from a bag and syrup oozes across a waffle.

One dinner ad shows a steaming plate of macaroni and a wine glass filled with milk. Another shows milk as part of a meal of steak, corn on the cob and a baked potato.

Short Takes

A committee of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry has refused to name element No. 106 "seaborgium" after Glenn T. Seaborg, its co-discoverer in 1974 and the winner of the 1951 Nobel Prize in Chemistry. Why the refusal? Because, the committee said, Mr. Seaborg was still alive. "It's very disappointing," said Mr. Seaborg, 82. Albert Ghiorso, who helped discover 12 elements, including element No. 106, said: "Saying that we cannot name elements after people who are alive is ridiculous. I named einsteinium and fermium numbers 99 and 100, in 1952," when Albert Einstein and Enrico Fermi were both still alive. He said the decision would be appealed.

Ground was broken in Washington this past week for a memorial to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who died nearly 50 years ago. Mr. Roosevelt had requested nothing larger than the desk-sized stone slab that stands in front of the National Archives building. The new memorial will cover seven and a half acres (about three hectares) and cost \$50 million, of which 80 percent will come from the taxpayers. Mr. Roosevelt is buried at the family estate in Hyde Park, New York.

Is the ivy that so picturesquely covers college walls a threat to those walls? There are two schools of thought, says Dora Galitsky, a botanist at the New York Botanical Garden in the Bronx. "The one we quote says that if the mortar is in good condition, we don't think ivy

will do anything to destroy it, but if it isn't, ivy becomes an avenue to destroy it further." Experts note that particularly dense growths of ivy trap moisture against the wall. But the consensus appears to be that it takes decades of dense ivy growing on very ancient walls to reach a dangerous state.

Ivan the gorilla has been flown to the Atlanta zoo after living alone since babyhood — for 27 years — in a glass cage in a Tacoma, Washington, mall. Animal rights activists had protested Ivan's lengthy isolation. In Atlanta, he will be slowly introduced to the zoo's 17 other gorillas.

Harriet Hilliard Nelson, co-star of the long-running television series of the 1950s and '60s "Ozzie and Harriet," died Oct. 2 at 85. Her granddaughter, Tracy Nelson, recalls her three rules about show business: "One, you are entertaining people. Two, the show will close. Three, always take off your makeup before you go to bed."

Law firms usually have starchy and dignified names — Cadwalader, Wickersham and Taft, for example. But a few firms are known to their members, their colleagues and even to some clients by more amusing handles. The New York Times notes, San Francisco's Morrison & Foerster firm is commonly called MoFo, and O'Melveny & Myers in Los Angeles is often referred to as Oh Me Oh My. New York's Weil, Gotshal & Manges is referred to by competitors as "Weil Gotshal and Mangle Ya."

Stressed Out, U.S. Women Blame Jobs

WASHINGTON — American working women are exhausted, with stress and low pay the most frequently cited job-related problems, according to the results of a government survey released Friday.

The survey, distributed by businesses, unions, newspapers, magazines and community service organizations, sought women's views on job satisfaction, pay, benefits and opportunities for advancement. More than 250,000 women responded. A parallel scientific survey of 1,200 women was conducted for comparison.

Stress was the problem most mentioned, cited by 60 percent of the respondents. Nearly three-quarters of women in their 40s who hold professional and management jobs listed it as their top problem, as did more than two-thirds of single working mothers.

Women complained of being paid less than their male counterparts and of having fewer opportunities for advancement.

The Labor Department said women typically earn 71 cents for every dollar earned by a man. The problem is even worse for women from racial and ethnic minority groups. Black women earn 63 cents for every dollar the average man is paid, while Hispanic women are paid on average 54 cents.

The report said most women were "still segregated in low-paying, traditionally female jobs in clerical, sales and service occupations."



Paul Sereno at the University of Chicago with a model of the theropod found in Niger.

2 New Species of Dinosaur Discovered

CHICAGO — Two new dinosaur species have been discovered in the Sahara, researchers announced. The discovery sheds new light on the kinds of dinosaurs that roamed the globe before the continents drifted apart and indicates that present-day Africa was connected to Europe by a land bridge at Gibraltar longer than had been suspected, they said.

At a news conference Thursday, Paul Sereno, a paleontologist at the University of Chicago, unveiled a reconstruction of one of the

two previously unknown species, found in Niger — a theropod standing 7 feet (2 meters) tall at the hip and 27 feet long from head to tail. The second species, as yet unnamed and also found in Niger, was a plant-eating, long-necked sauropod stretching 55 feet.

The African dinosaurs bear a close resemblance to more ancient species from North America, Asia and Europe as well as Antarctica, indicating that these groups had evolved and spread before the Northern and Southern Hemisphere continents completely broke apart.

BOOKS

THE HOT ZONE

By Richard Preston. 300 pages. \$21. Random House.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

THE scenes in "The Hot Zone," a riveting new non-fiction thriller by Richard Preston, will remind you of things you've seen in the movies: faces and bodies liquefying into bloody pulps, like the Nazis who were zapped by the Ark's magical powers in "Raiders of the Lost Ark."

The scary part is that these scenes aren't the invention of an imaginative screenwriter or novelist. They are the product of months of reporting by the New Yorker contributor Richard Preston, who set out to tell of the deadly new viruses that appear to be emerging from Africa's rain forests, and the men and women who are trying to contain them before they can spread, like AIDS, into the human population at large.

Having immersed himself in the world of virus hunters and biohazard specialists, Preston acts as the reader's guide to this mysterious realm, explicating its technology and expertise, even as he's conjuring up its dangers. By combining his storytelling skills with his breezy command of technical language, he is able to impart to the reader a fair amount of information and an overwhelming sense of dread.

We are told that "extreme amplification" means a virus has multiplied so rapidly that it has effectively taken over its host. We are told that filoviruses like the deadly Ebola and Marburg can cause their victims to "crash and bleed out"; that is, to die of shock, with "profuse hemorrhages from the orifices of the body."

There is the story of a French expatriate who went on a hiking trip to Mount Elgon in Kenya in 1980, wandered into the mysterious Kitum Cave and, a week later, came down with a terrible headache.

By the time he reached a hospital, he was vomiting large amounts of blood and bleeding from his bowels. He was posthumously found to have had the Marburg virus, an African organism that "affects humans somewhat like nuclear radiation, damaging virtually all of the tissues in their bodies."

A form of the Ebola virus that swept through at least 55 villages in Zaire in 1976 is a relative of the Marburg virus, and even deadlier, Preston says.

The longest and most dramatic section of "The Hot Zone" deals with a suspected incidence of Ebola that broke out more than a decade later among a group of imported monkeys in a Washington suburb, and the all-out efforts of workers at the United States Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases at Fort Detrick in Maryland to prevent its spread.

In relating this story, Preston displays a tendency to dwell,

almost pruriently, on the horrible effects of the virus, as well as a penchant for portentous details that turn out to be red herrings. He concludes the book with unsubstantiated speculation that viruses like Ebola are evidence that "the earth is mounting an immune response against the human species."

"It is beginning to react to the human parasite," he writes, "the flooding infection of people, the dead spots of concrete all over the planet, the cancerous rot out in Europe, Japan and the United States, thick with replicating primates, the colonies enlarging and spreading and threatening to shock the biosphere with mass extinctions."

The bulk of this book, however, is happily free of such sentimentality, and it makes for fast, swashbuckling reading, not to mention bad dreams.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

Iris Adrian, Movies' Brassy Blonde, Dies

New York Times Service

Iris Adrian, 81, an actress who played the brassy blonde in scores of films of the 1930s and '40s, has died at her home in Hollywood.

The cause of death, which occurred Sept. 17, was complications from injuries she suffered during the January Northridge earthquake, according to a friend.

Many of Miss Adrian's roles were variations on one character: the gum-chewing, wisecracking blonde who showed up as a waitress, a nightclub floozy or gangster's girlfriend. Among the nearly 150 films she made were "Rumba," her first full-length movie in 1935, "The Road to Zanzibar" (1941), the second of Bob Hope's and Bing Crosby's "Road" movies, "His Butler's Sister" (1943) with Deanna Durbin, and "The Woman in the Window," a 1944 thriller with Edward G. Robinson.

Adrian Hosletter, she began her career as a dancer in the Ziegfeld Follies of 1931, two years after winning a beauty contest. In the 1950s, as movie roles dwindled, she began making television commercials.

But her film career revived in the late 1960s with roles in films such as "The Odd Couple," "The Love Bug," "The Apple Dumpling Gang" and "Herbie Goes Bananas." She also appeared in many television sitcoms, including "Get Smart" and "The Ted Knight Show."

Joan Kahn, 80, Book Editor Known for Suspense Imprint
NEW YORK — Joan Kahn, 80, a book editor whose imprint was a hallmark of suspense stories for many years, died on Tuesday at Mount Sinai Medical Center in Manhattan after a brief illness, her family said.

Miss Kahn edited hundreds of suspense novels, and her imprint, "A Joan Kahn Book," represented excellence for discriminating mystery lovers. She started the Harper Novels of Suspense during her 34-year career at Harper & Row, and also edited books for Ticknor & Fields, Dutton and St. Martin's Press, from which she retired in 1989.

Through the years, she signed such writers as Dorothy L. Sayers, Dick Francis, Patricia Highsmith, Michael Gilbert, Julian Symons and John Creasey.

Frances Cagney, 95, wife of the late actor Jimmy Cagney, died Monday in Stanfordville, New York.

name Jocelyn Davey, has died in London.

Eiji Suzuki, 81, a former chairman of Japan's Federation of Employers' Associations (Nikkeiren), died of heart failure Tuesday in Tokyo.

Virginia E. Montes, 50, a former national secretary and lobbyist for the National Organization for Women, died Thursday of a stroke in Atlanta.

Attackers Kill 7 In Squatter Camp

The Associated Press

DURBAN, South Africa — Unknown attackers shot and killed seven men, some of them bound with wire, in a squatter settlement near Durban overnight, the police said Friday.

The motive for the attack in the Bhambya settlement, in the eastern province of KwaZulu-Natal, was unknown.

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Family service & Sunday School at 10:30 a.m. every Sunday. All welcome. For information 48 78 47 94.</p> <p>SAINT JOSEPH'S CHURCH (Roman Catholic). Masses Sunday: 9:45 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 12:15 p.m., and 6:30 p.m. Saturday: 11:00 a.m. and 8:30 p.m. Monday-Friday: 8:30 a.m. 50, avenue Hoche, Paris 8th. Tel: 42-27-28-56. Metro: Charles de Gaulle - Ecole.</p> <p>MUNICH INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHURCH, 10, rue de la Defense, Tel: 47-73-5354 or 47-73-1427.</p> <p>SAINT JOSEPH'S CHURCH (Roman Catholic). Masses Sunday: 9:45 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 12:15 p.m., and 6:30 p.m. Saturday: 11:00 a.m. and 8:30 p.m. Monday-Friday: 8:30 a.m. 50, avenue Hoche, Paris 8th. Tel: 42-27-28-56. Metro: Charles de Gaulle - Ecole.</p> <p>MUNICH INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHURCH, 10, rue de la Defense, Tel: 47-73-5354 or 47-73-1427.</p> <p>SAINT JOSEPH'S CHURCH (Roman Catholic). 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HEDIARD

presents

A GASTRONOMIC EXPERIENCE
FROM THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE WORLD

NEW LOOK
The original Hédiard shop was inspired by the 19th-century romance with exotic spices, teas, coffees and fruits from the four corners of the world.

Scion of a long line of saddle makers, Ferdinand Hédiard decided to follow his nose instead of the family trade. He brought back from Asia, Brazil, North Africa, Spain and the Antilles such luxuries as cinnamon, cloves, pineapples, mangoes, litchis, guavas and mangoes. From these rare flavors he concocted fine jams and crystallized fruits to be sold in his shop on Paris's bustling Place de la Madeleine.

That was 140 years ago, and the exotic is still to be found at Hédiard in the same location, where sidewalk displays of mysterious fruits with names like combabas, ignam and pitahaya attract adventurous gourmets.

EXOTIC AND ACCESSIBLE
Today, however, Hédiard is much more than a temple of exoticism. Over the years, it has gained a reputation as a purveyor of the finest foods and beverages from all over the world. That includes the

delicacies made according to Ferdinand Hédiard's recipes (the original manuscript of his recipes was recently discovered, and the recipes handed down over the generations and still in use were found to be completely faithful to them). But it also includes other products carefully selected by Hédiard for their superior quality. When Hédiard recently decided to carry a line of Mediterranean specialties, for example, a 10-person committee tasted some 800 products in order to choose the very best.

Hédiard is celebrating its 140th birthday with the grand opening of its completely renovated shop, with the addition of a natural extension: a restaurant where customers can sample cuisine made with the products sold in its upscale grocery store. "The restaurant is the ambassador of the food shop," says Jean-Louis Masurel, president of Hédiard. "People can discover different products in the shop and continue upstairs to the restaurant and find out what dishes can be made from them."

The concept chosen with architect Laurent Gire for the new Hédiard is a sort of souk, a marketplace where shoppers can wander at liberty among the sensual delights of fruits and vegetables, charcuterie, freshly baked bread and pastries, cheeses, prepared dishes for take-out, caviar and

smoked fish, wines, spices, teas and coffees. The central area is a covered market with light pouring in from the glass ceiling. The marketplace is flanked by a "grand stairway," which leads up to further shops, a bookstore stocked with works on food and wine, and the restaurant. From the second-floor balcony, customers can look

ceived as a meeting place. At its center is a horseshoe-shaped bar where customers can meet friends for a drink or have a quick meal. The idea is to provide a service that is unusual in Paris.

In the Hédiard restaurant, customers can have a bite to eat at any hour from 7:30 A.M. to 12 A.M. Hédiard's famous teas are



down on the colorful, fragrant bustle of the marketplace.

In keeping with the Hédiard theme, warm exotic woods have been used for walls and shelving. Matt-finished metal railings and appointments add a handsome modern touch.

The restaurant has been con-

served at any time of the day, but there is a traditional English tea service in the late afternoon.

In another deviation from the formal style of many Paris restaurants, Hédiard is encouraging a convivial, friendly atmosphere, where customers can chat with the staff about the ingredients. "This

is a new concept in France," says Mr. Gire. "It is a real restaurant within a shop, not just a place for a snack. The restaurant and the shop are intimately connected."

The restaurant's atmosphere is like that of a traditional French bistro. Charlotte Seydoux de Clausonne, the restaurant's hostess, was sent to Monaco, New York, Los Angeles, Tokyo and other cities in Asia to discover how restaurants are run abroad, "not to duplicate their style, but to borrow their best characteristics," she says. "Our first concern is friendliness. We want people to feel welcome. Women should feel comfortable eating alone here. There will be newspapers to read, and customers can eat quickly or take as much time as they want."

The restaurant staff consists of young people of different nationalities so that Hédiard's international clientele will feel at home. Naturally, the cuisine itself is international as well. The kitchen is supervised by Jean-Philippe Zahm, director of gastronomy, whose impressive credentials include time spent with renowned French chef Alain Chapel and four years as professor at the famous Tsuji School in Tokyo.

WORLD CUISINES
The restaurant's young chef, Frédéric Vardon, succeeded Zahm at Alain Chapel. Prestige consulting is provided by Alain Ducasse, chef of the Michelin three-star restaurant Le Louis XV in Monte Carlo's Hôtel de Paris.

The menu revolves around themes, such as Mediterranean or other celebrated world cuisines, that "express the flavors" of the products sold in the shop. Vegetable platters, another rarity in France, are also available. Prices are reasonable, ranging from 60 francs to around 120 francs for a main course.

This would not be a French restaurant without fine wines, of course. Luckily, Hédiard has one of the largest wine cellars in Paris, ranging from a table wine priced at 16 francs to an 1895 Château d'Yquem at 38,000 francs. Guiding the selection is the English wine expert Steven Spurrier.

SELECTED WINES
The wine selection forms the core of the shop. Staff can inform shoppers on which vintage to choose to go with their purchases.

Heidi Ellison

Reds

TO CELEBRATE ITS 140TH ANNIVERSARY,
HEDIARD PRESENTS
THESE CLASSIC WINES

Whites

LA VIEILLE FERME
1992 JEAN-PIERRE
ET FRANÇOIS
PERRIN

This deep colored, finely structured wine, from the best vineyards around the Mont Ventoux, well merits its international reputation.

BOURGOGNE
"VIEILLES VIGNES"
1990 ANTONIN
RODET

The old Pinot Noir vines, whose grapes make this rounded, velvety Burgundy, surpassed themselves in 1990, the best vintage since 1961.

GEVREY-CHAMBERTIN
HEDIARD 1990
COTTIN FRERES

Armand and Louis Cottin, based in Nuits-Saint-Georges, are committed to quality above everything. Their Gevrey-Chambertin is superb.

MEDOC HEDIARD
1989 JOANNE
ET CIE

Deep in color, with the classic red fruit aromas and hint of cedar wood, this wine could match those from the most prestigious chateaux of the region.

MARGAUX HEDIARD
1988 DOMAINE
LUCIEN LURTON

What better source than the owner of Chateau Brane-Cantenac and Dufort-Vivens for this magnificent wine from one of the great vineyards of the 18th century.

CHATEAU PHELAN
SEGUR 1990
SAINT-ESTEPHE

Since M. Xavier Gardinier bought the Chateau in 1985, Phelan-Segur has rivaled, even surpassed, wines from the neighboring Cru Classés.

LADY LANGOA 1992
SAINT-JULIEN

Anthony Barton, whose family has owned Chateau Léoville and Langoa-Barton since 1821, personally guarantees the high quality of this lovely wine.

CHATEAU CANTENAC-BROWN
1992 CRU CLASSE
MARGAUX

Finally realizing its potential under the direction of Jean-Michel Cazaux and AXA-Millesimes, the supple 1992 is a triumph for the vintage.

CHATEAU MALARTIC-
LAGRAVIERE
1992 CRU CLASSE
PESSAC-LEGNAN

Always one of the finest red Graves, the recent acquisition by Champagne Laurent-Perrier has raised this wine to further heights.

CASTELGIOCONDO
BRUNELLO DI
MONTALCINO 1988
MARCHESE DE
FRESCOBALDI

A magnificent vintage produced by one of Tuscany's most illustrious wine-making families.

CABERNET
SAUVIGNON 1988
TALTARNI VINEYARDS

The Taltarni - meaning "red earth" in Aboriginal - vineyards are amongst the finest in Australia. This classic Cabernet combines elegance and strength.

CASA REAL CABER-
NET SAUVIGNON
1990 SANTA RITA

Produced from 40-year-old vines, this is a wine that both Santa Rita and Chile can be proud of: a world-class Cabernet Sauvignon.

POUILLY-FUME "LA
MOYNERIE" 1992
MICHEL REDDE
ET FILS

The perfect expression of the Sauvignon Blanc grape planted on the chalky slopes of the central Loire Valley.

CHARLES SAINT
MARTIN 1992
DOMAINE LAROCHE

A lovely wine, brilliantly vinified by Michel Larocque to combine finesse and complexity, which fully justifies the renown of Chablis.

CHATEAU DE FUISSE
1992 JEAN-JACQUES
VINCENT

The oldest vineyard in Pouilly-Fuissé still produces the region's finest wines, with a honeyed aroma and great richness of fruit lent complexity by oak aging.

CHATEAU DE RULLY
1992 ANTONIN
RODET

The Chardonnay vines that surround this 12th-century fortress give wines of great class, certainly the best white Burgundy from the Côte-Chalonnaise.

MEURSAULT
HEDIARD 1992
COTTIN FRERES

A pale golden color gives way to ripe fruit aromas and rounded, clear flavors, the hallmark of a benchmark Meursault of premier cru quality.

CHASSAGNE-
MONTRACHET CLOS
SAINT-JEAN 1990
JOSEPH DROUIN

A magnificent premier cru from one of the finest vineyards in the Côte d'Or, superbly vinified by Beaune's best négociant.

CHATEAU DE BEAU-
CASTEL 1993 JEAN-
PIERRE ET FRANÇOIS
PERRIN

The quality of this Châteaufort-de-Pape, with a floral fruit and ripe but lively concentration, is matched only by its rarity.

SAUTERNES HEDIARD
1989 JOANNE ET CIE

The golden color, heady aromatic bouquet and richly sweet flavor is typical of a fine Sauternes from a very great vintage.

POMINO BIANCO
1993 MARCHESE DE
FRESCOBALDI

From high up in the Tuscan hills, this crisp dry wine is produced from Chardonnay and Pinot Blanc grapes on this 900-year-old historic estate.

SAUVIGNON BLANC
1994 TALTARNI
VINEYARDS

Bordeaux-born Dominique Portet is responsible for the justly renowned Taltarni wines. His youthful Sauvignon has gained international recognition.

CHARDONNAY
RESERVE 1993
PIERS BROOK
VINEYARD

Dr. Andrew Pirie's meticulous approach at his cool-climate Tasmania estate has resulted in a run of world-class Chardonnays.

CHAMPAGNE
HEDIARD BRUT
RESERVE

A lovely cuvée, of which Hédiard is justifiably proud, whose tiny, persistent bubbles announce the quality of a truly fine champagne.

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PROGRAM DIRECTOR: Bill Mahler.

Soldier's Death Clouds Nobel

Peres, Rabin and Arafat Win Peace Award

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Service

OSLO — The dawning of "peace and cooperation" among Israelis and Palestinians was celebrated Friday morning with the announcement of the Nobel Peace Prize here, but by nightfall the return to violence in Israel cast a bitter-sweet pall over the day.

The decision by the Norwegian Nobel Prize Committee to bestow the honor on Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel and on Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, prompted the resignation of one of the Nobel committee members, who said the committee had chosen the wrong man in Mr. Arafat and, he added, the wrong time, because the peace was as yet too uncertain.

On Friday night, as tensions increased in Israel, the protesting Norwegian committee member, Kaare Kristiansen, went on television here with the equivalent of "I told you so." And late news reports on Norwegian television about the prize described it as being "overshadowed" by the unfolding drama in the Middle East.

The prize was especially meaningful to Norwegians this year because Norwegian diplomats, official and unofficial, had secretly brokered the accords that led to the ceremony and handshake on the White House lawn last Sept. 13.

The Nobel Committee announcement, written before the events of the past few days, said the three recipients had "made substantial contributions to a historic process through which peace and cooperation can replace war and hate."

By the time of the news conference, at 11 A.M., the chairman of the committee, Francis Sejersted, felt the need to add a separate plea to all sides not to let the settlement reached last September fall apart. He noted that forces who oppose the peace process, not the PLO, were responsible for the kidnapping of the "young Israeli soldier" and pleaded for his safe return.

By nighttime, the soldier was dead. Mr. Sejersted was followed, in a separate news conference, by Mr. Kristiansen, who said Mr. Arafat was too tainted by "violence, terror and torture" to merit such a prestigious prize. He said he had urged the committee to wait a year to see if the peace lasted before honoring it. In a rare breach of Nobel proto-

col, he then announced his resignation from the five-member committee.

In their news conferences, Mr. Sejersted and Mr. Kristiansen conducted what amounted to an impromptu debate on Mr. Arafat and the philosophy of the world's most coveted civic award.

The committee honors the cause of peace, not personalities, the committee chairman said.

"It is not our job to evaluate a life's record," he said. "The committee does not want to be the supreme moral judges" of the world.

"Even if you forgive Arafat," said Mr. Kristiansen, a former conservative cabinet minister and a longtime vocal supporter of Israel, "that is not a reason to give him the prize. Not all sinners who confess are given the prize. His past is too filled with violence, terrorism and bloodshed, and his future too uncertain to make him a Nobel Peace Prize winner."

This year's prize, the formal statement stressed, "is intended by the Norwegian Nobel Committee to honor a political act," one that "called for great courage on both sides." "Arafat, Peres and Rabin have made substantial contributions to a historic process through which peace and cooperation can replace war and hate," the statement said.

It was, as well, the first time the prize has been shared by more than two individuals, and only the third occasion in the prize's 93-year history that a committee member has broken ranks publicly and quit. And it was the only time anyone here could recall that a newspaper reported both the dissent and the decision, though without mention of Mr. Peres, in advance of the public announcement.

The only surprise of the announcement on Friday was the inclusion of Mr. Peres.

While the cooperation of both Mr. Rabin and Mr. Peres was essential to the handshake with Mr. Arafat last year, Mr. Peres powered the secret talks that led to the moment.

According to close observers of the Nobel process here, the Oslo Accords that led to the handshake were the primary focus of the committee from the outset, although about 130 nominations had been submitted.

Mr. Kristiansen said he had stated at the beginning that Mr. Arafat was "a barrier" he could not surmount and that he would have to resign if the PLO chief were honored.

RUSSIA: Banker Resigns

Continued from Page 1

a noted bureaucratic survivor, apparently decided to give in to the president without forcing a parliamentary vote.

Russian officials suggested that Mr. Gerashchenko saw little to be gained by fighting, especially when efforts to control inflation are already slipping.

"Why stick around and become a scapegoat for everything that happens?" one official said. "Let someone else do it."

There was no immediate indication whom Mr. Yeltsin might name to replace Mr. Gerashchenko.

Boris G. Fyodorov, a former finance minister who has been one of Mr. Gerashchenko's most vocal attackers, said Friday that he had not been offered any government job but that he would consider running the bank, an old ambition of his, if it were offered.

Mr. Fyodorov is said to have had a telephone conversation with Mr. Yeltsin on Thursday. Mr. Fyodorov quit the government in January in a vain effort to get Mr. Gerashchenko dismissed.

Earlier Friday, Mr. Fyodorov said that if it were really true that Mr. Gerashchenko had resigned, "That means there's a God on earth."

Under Russia's new constitution, the president nominates a new chairman, and Parliament must confirm the nomination. It is doubtful that Mr. Fyodorov, a pro-market deputy, could win enough votes.

The speaker of Parliament, Ivan Rybkin, a Communist, said late Friday that he would accept Mr. Gerashchenko's resignation without the involvement of the Duma, or lower house.

But he urged Mr. Yeltsin to follow constitutional requirements for Mr. Gerashchenko's replacement.

Pugnacious and unapologetic, Mr. Gerashchenko made no attempt to hide his scorn for the market reforms designed by the former prime minister Yegor T. Gaidar.

He insisted that his function was not only to control the currency through interest rates and money supply, as a Western central bank does, but also to engage in industrial policy.

The bank issued millions of dollars' worth of credits and subsidies directly to state companies, factories, mines and farms, as in the Soviet days, usually without informing the government and the Finance Ministry.

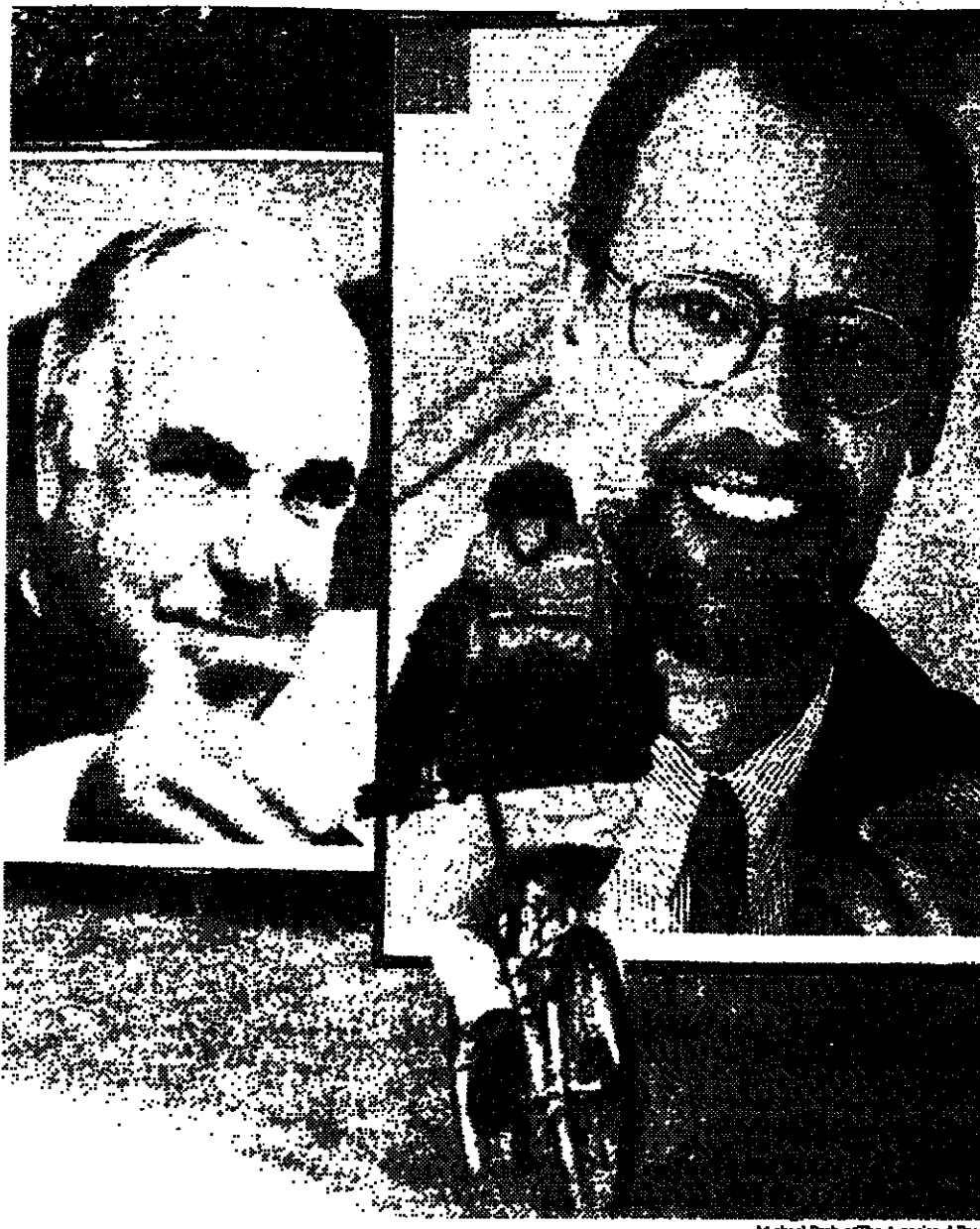
The credits helped result in very high inflation that slowed the already painful transition to a market economy.

But Mr. Gerashchenko argued that production was more important than inflation and that the state could not let huge enterprises die, a position that attracted much support among Mr. Yeltsin's opposition.

Mr. Gerashchenko was roundly attacked by market reformers and was once called "the world's worst central banker" by a Harvard professor, Jeffrey Sachs, then serving as an adviser to the Russian government.

After the old Parliament was dissolved and shelved a year ago, Mr. Gerashchenko played a quieter role and cut credits, bringing inflation down to 4 percent a month early this summer.

But the bank recently began issuing more credits, pushing monthly inflation back up to nearly 10 percent.



Helmut Kohl, left, and his challenger, Rudolf Scharping, facing off on a Hamburg street.

GERMANY: Kohl's Coalition Given a One-Point Lead

Continued from Page 1

Schmidt's government in 1982. Much depends on the performance of other parties, particularly a strong showing by the Party of Democratic Socialism — the former East German Communist Party — or a weak performance by the Free Democrats. Either could thwart a maintenance of the status quo.

Yet some surveys show the status quo falling short of a majority, which would leave the Social Democrats in the position of building their own coalition — either a "grand coalition" with Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats or, less likely, with various combinations that could include the Greens, the Free Democrats or even the Democratic Socialists.

In several interviews this week, Mr. Scharping firmly ruled out any coalition with the former Communists. He also

threw cold water on the notion of a grand coalition, which proved unwieldy during its only past incarnation, from 1966 to 1969, and would probably in any event be headed by Mr. Kohl.

Some of his allies, however, have been hedging their bets. Gerhard Schröder, premier of Lower Saxony and perhaps the Social Democrats' slickest politician, said in an interview published Friday in the newspaper Bild-Zeitung that he could see himself serving as a cabinet minister in a Kohl government.

"I don't want a grand coalition, but neither do I want to rule out an SPD option for it," Mr. Schröder said.

After a dreary summer, Mr. Scharping sought to revive Social Democratic hopes this fall by forging a pact with two powerful and popular party leaders.

Saarland's premier, Oskar Lafontaine, a tart-tongued populist who was trounced by Mr. Kohl in 1990, and Mr. Schröder, often touted to head the party in the 1998 campaign, agreed to quit sniping at Mr. Scharping and to vigorously campaign for him in exchange for promises of powerful cabinet positions.

The pact, which even a Kohl strategist conceded was "a smart move," added some vigor to the Social Democratic campaign and eased voter concerns about Mr. Scharping's lack of national experience. But it may have been too little, too late for him to win the chancellor's seat.

The Dortmund rally featured a joint appearance by the three, with Mr. Schröder and Mr. Lafontaine receiving at least as much applause as Mr. Scharping.

KIDNAP: Hostage Dies in Raid

Continued from Page 1

sheikh and other prisoners. Negotiations were carried out via an Arab member of Israel's Parliament, Talab Sanaa, and the head of the Islamic movement in Israel, Raed Salah.

"There was hope, but Rabin killed the hope and the soldier," said Mr. Sanaa, who described the attack as "inappropriate." "There were chances to bring out the soldier alive," he said.

Earlier, Mr. Sanaa said he had received a verbal proposal from Mr. Rabin's office and en-

gaged in two hours of negotiations with Hamas officials.

He said the proposal was that if Hamas would publicly declare a postponement of the deadline, the government would commit itself to seriously considering the Hamas demands.

Israel Radio said members of Israel's rightist opposition had told the government that they would accept negotiations with Hamas if there was no other option besides a military one.

In Jerusalem, the despondent mother of Corporal Waxman asked Jewish women around the world to light a Sabbath candle for her son as the deadline drew near. In a video released by the kidnappers, Corporal Waxman pleaded with Mr. Rabin to release the Palestinian prisoners, saying he would be killed otherwise.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

Romanians Jail U.K. Couple as Baby Smugglers

Reuters

BUCHAREST — A British couple were sentenced to two years and four months in jail Friday by a Bucharest court for buying and trying to smuggle a baby out of Romania, officials said.

The lawyer for Adrian and Bernadette Mooney said she had immediately lodged an appeal and had applied for the couple to be released on bail. The two were not in court for the guilty verdict.

The Mooneys, arrested on July 6 with a 5-month-old girl hidden in their car, were prosecuted under new adoption laws, enacted to stem a boom in baby trafficking since the 1989 overthrow of communism.

Ulster Foes Plan First Meeting to Settle Strife

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — In what officials here describe as a historic and significant event, representatives of the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic Irish Republican Army and of Protestant paramilitary groups, as well as political leaders from Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic, are expected to meet within a month for their first formal talks.

The talks, probably in Dublin, will be aimed at a definitive political settlement of the 25-year sectarian warfare in the British province of Northern Ireland.

The meeting will mark the first time since the guerrilla warfare began in 1969, and indeed since southern Ireland gained independence in 1922, that representatives of the paramilitary killers and political leaders of nonviolent parties have faced each other across a table.

The Forum for Peace and Reconciliation, as it is called, is also expected to show the considerable differences between the groups and provide an indication of how flexible, or intractable, they may be on crucial issues such as British troop withdrawal and the IRA's surrender of its weapons and explosives.

In one sense, the Forum, which could have several sessions, will be group therapy, in which once-vehement enemies, responsible for the deaths of each others' family members and friends, get to look each other in the eye for the first time.

The office of Prime Minister Albert Reynolds of Ireland confirmed Friday that the talks were expected to begin at the end of this month, or early in November. The meeting is to include only officials from Ireland, north and south, without British participation but with British approval.

The meeting is to be the first formal step toward broader negotiations that are expected eventually to include all the Irish groups and British officials.

Prime Minister John Major of Britain has approved the Dublin meetings and is widely expected to approve meetings between British officials and Sinn Féin, the IRA's political wing, once he is convinced that the IRA cease-fire — in its 44th day Friday — is permanent. The Protestant paramilitary groups announced a cease-fire that began Thursday at midnight.

With violence now suspended in the Protestant-dominated British province, a scenario on how the peace efforts will advance began to take shape.

First, the Dublin meetings of politicians and paramilitaries will explore basic constitutional and security problems. Then, three months after Britain decides that the cease-fire is permanent, London will begin exploratory talks with Sinn Féin and the Protestant groups. Then, perhaps in the spring, negotiations involving all sides could begin.

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IRAQ: Unconditional Acceptance of Kuwait Reported

Continued from Page 1

Saturday by the Security Council on the movement of Iraq's forces toward Kuwait.

Russia has not yet agreed, however, and its envoy, caught in a growing confrontation between Washington and Moscow, said Friday that he preferred to wait until Mr. Kozyrev arrived in New York on Sunday.

The UN envoy, Vasili Sidorov, did not say if Russia would cast a veto if the United States called a formal meeting for Saturday.

The text of the resolution, expected to be co-sponsored by Britain and France, was not to be introduced until later Friday, and a 24-hour wait is a normal courtesy.

The resolution demands that Iraq pull back its troops to positions they held before they moved toward the Kuwaiti border.

The chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Madeleine K. Albright, said she was pushing for an early vote because "we believe it is very important for us to get on the table the way we feel about the most recent action of the Iraqis."

In answer to questions, Mrs. Albright said the resolution had "nothing to do with sanctions but with the provocative actions the Iraqis took in moving their troops."

She denied that Washington was in a head-on clash with Moscow, saying: "I don't think we are on a collision course. We are having discussions."

The draft resolution requires Mr. Saddam to withdraw permanently his elite Republican Guard but allows about 30,000

regular army troops to remain in the area.

Specifically, the document demands the following:

- That Iraq withdraw all military units recently deployed to southern Iraq to their original positions.

- That Baghdad not deploy such units to the south in the future and take no action to "enhance its military capacity in southern Iraq."

- That Iraq cooperate fully with the UN Special Commission in charge of destroying its deadly weapons.

The use of force is implicit rather than explicit in the resolution, which threatens "serious consequences" in the preamble rather than the operative part of the resolution.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

GULF: Perry Warns Iraq to Remove Armored Units

Continued from Page 1

won't go beyond that to describe what form of military action."

U.S. forces in the region include Tomahawk cruise missiles on navy ships and hundreds of air force and navy planes, including many armed with laser-guided bombs.

Mr. Perry traveled to Kuwait from Saudi Arabia, where he met with King Fahd and visited American troops at a Saudi Air

base in Dhahran. He said at a news conference in Dhahran that the United States would bolster its troop deployment even higher than planned if Iraq balks at pulling back.

"We cannot accept that deployment, which we consider threatening and destabilizing," Mr. Perry said in remarks quoted by the AP. "Indeed, if those forces stay in the south, we will expand our current deployment plans and take appropriate action to deal with this threat."

Mr. Perry said upon arriving in Kuwait, "Only if they move those forces north, only if they truly remove the threat in Kuwait, will we terminate our deployment, and only when that happens will we consider a phased drawdown of our deployments."

Mr. Perry subsequently met with a company of support troops at Camp Doha, north of Kuwait City.

After the old Parliament was dissolved and shelved a year ago, Mr. Gerashchenko played a quieter role and cut credits, bringing inflation down to 4 percent a month early this summer.

But the bank recently began issuing more credits, pushing monthly inflation back up to nearly 10 percent.

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PARIS FASHION

And the Beat Goes Up

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — As the models spun on a fairground carousel to hurdy-gurdy music, they summed up the optimism and joie de vivre of this season's fashion merry-go-round.

Jean-Paul Gaultier's magical show in the Musée des Arts Forains, was spunky and witty, with its take on fashions through the century. It was also filled with strong modern clothes that underlined the elegant, womanly direction that the spring/summer season is taking.

The show opened with outfits representing each decade from lacy Edwardiana to futuristic miniskirts. But then Gaultier set the carousel spinning, mixing genres so that Edwardian underpinnings or a 1920s chemise were made out of blue denim, or a 1930s housemaid's print went on a chiffon dress. For accessories too, button shoes would go with hot pants, a 1950s chignon with modern tailoring and a show-stopping parasol hat with anything.

Underneath the fairground frolics were contemporary clothes: a softly-tailored coat dress; a cappuccino satin blazer; or a bias-cut slip dress. For his finale, Gaultier typically went right back to Eve, with a fig-leaf of sequins. It was a splendid show.

Emanuel Ungaro's show Friday flew a flag for upbeat fashion. Dresses — his major statement — pranced out in a rainbow coalition of colors and patterns: flowers here, spots there, often both together, with animal prints. Although a few of those pelt prints could have been exterminated, they were graphic, and the show's general effect was fresh and fun. Models gyrating to disco music against a United Nations backdrop of flags made a lively finale.

Not that Ungaro had so much new to say, although there were a few New Length, to-the-knee, A-line skirts. The designer had his heart in short, flippy skirts, one in coin dots with a froth of petticoat. But Ungaro said the show was about liberty, and it had a sense of freedom in the varied lengths, flirty skirts and swishing ponytails.

Ungaro addressed the question of what to wear to work — or at least to lunch: pearl-gray suits or a coat dress like an elongated tailored jacket. He even had the outfit to wear to an Indian-themed party: a Rajasthani vest, tunic, hip shawl with coin fringe and gypsy-in-your-sole sandals. Ungaro's curvy little black dresses trimmed with bright pink marabou feathers set the audience tapping their feet.

The music, like tinkling, splashing, glugging water, came from gourd-shaped instruments. And the bright, sweet colors in which Issey Miyake dressed the Liu orchestra made a magical backdrop to his merry show.

The standing ovation for Miyake — the first of the Paris season — was not just for the colors coursing down the runway: almond green, fondant pink, baby blue in one shadow-play outfit. It was for the invention, imagination and creative energy that Miyake brings to his show each season. For summer, he played subtly with color, pairing spinach



Polka-dot dress from Ungaro.

with lettuce green or a shower of confetti-colored pastels.

He also used mat and shimmering textures and prints that were like colored raindrops.

All the research into fabrics and finishes was lightly worn in simple clothes, easy and sporty, but with the focus now on dresses, as well as shirt-jackets with pants. They were interspersed with show-stoppers: hooped dresses bouncing like bedspreads. In a poetic finale, Miyake showed ethereal dresses, as fine as rice paper, while the orchestra, dressed in sweet pea-colored pleats, took a bow.

What is there to say about Martine Sitbon's show — except that she has taken a shine to satin this season? That meant licorice-black trouser suits or cropped tops with narrow pants to open the show and then peacock-bright Charmeuse blouses with pinstripe tailoring. Not shiny enough? Then there were Suzy Wong dresses appliquéd with flowers; or the pearlized leather jackets; or the glitter sparkle white suit; or high-gloss vinyl pants. Last season Lolita. This time Saturday Night Fever. Sitbon follows the fashion action.

The closing days of the Paris season will focus on the couture houses parading ready-to-wear. The object is to offer a strong, coherent image, without frightening the upscale customer. Wearable tailoring — severe jackets with softer pants and skirts — was sent out at Lanvin. But designer Dominique Morloti seems to be offering options rather than any fashion message. So coats were long and strict — or they were loose duster coats. Linen dresses were short and curvy — or long and graceful. Evening wear, especially black dresses hobbling the knees, suggest that most women — and certainly this designer — should stick with pants.

ART



Detail of Whistler's "Crêpuscule in Flesh Color and Green: Valparaíso," oil on canvas, 1866, at the Tate Gallery retrospective.

3 Faces of Whistler: Still an Enigma

LONDON — More than 90 years after his death, James McNeill Whistler remains as enigmatic and fascinating as he must have seemed to those who knew him well. Perhaps no one ever really got to read this smooth, witty, supremely intelligent man, with three equally convincing personas, who spoke with a British accent

SOURIN MELIKIAN

when confronted with Americans and put on his finest Yankee drawl when talking to the English. His work is the subject of a retrospective at the Tate Gallery in London through Jan. 8.

The die was cast from the day of his birth, in 1834. The Whistlers were an American family from the South but Major George Washington Whistler, his father, was a civil engineer who kept moving about. They were living in Lowell, Massachusetts, by the time young James was born.

The boy was only 9 when they were transferred to Saint Petersburg, where he got to learn French, then a second language to the Russian aristocracy, and took his first drawing lessons at the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts. The next port of call was London for just over a year. At last, the family moved to Connecticut. Young Whistler went to Christ Church Hall for two years, entered the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1851, and in 1854 was unceremoniously chucked out for failing in chemistry. The fact that he was at the top of the class cut no ice with the military. Determined to study art, Whistler left for France in September 1855, never to return to America.

A stint at the Ecole Impériale et Spéciale du Dessin in 1855-1856 was followed by another in the studio of the academic painter Charles Gleyre. Whistler was on course for a multitrack career.

He started as a tradition-oriented engraver, haunted by his admiration for Dutch Masters. "La Marchande de Moutarde," an etching of 1858, draws on Pieter de Hooch's composition, while another etching of the same year, "Fu-

mette," is a portrait of his companion done under the influence of Rembrandt. Whistler's meeting with Courbet, which took place in the summer of 1855, led to a drastic change of orientation. He turned his attention to everyday life in the poorer districts of Paris. With works such as "La Soupe à Trois Sous," a terse etching closer to Manet than to Courbet, a realist artist seemed to be in the making. This phase reached an apex in 1859 with a large oil painting, "At the Piano."

A woman in black is seated at a grand piano while a young girl in a white frock leans on the other side. The scene is broadly painted. If a realist, Whistler was one who could not be bothered about detail. "At the Piano," alas, was rejected by the Salon. Stung, Whistler left for London in 1859, where the picture was better received in 1860. He settled there.

In the meantime, the artist had started exploring new avenues. A passionate collector of Chinese blue-and-white porcelain, Whistler paid visits to a shop in Paris called La Porte Chinoise, on Rue Vivienne. It was almost certainly there that he was introduced to the world of Japanese prints. Its impact can be detected in the composition "The Balcony." However, a preliminary sketch for it shows that Whistler's primary interest lay in movement and color balance — it is an essay in turquoise greens and purplish pinks — not in outline, of which there is none, in contrast to Japanese woodcuts.

INDEED, the influence of Far Eastern art took a more diluted form than the deceptive japonisme suggests. It drove him to a minimalist approach to color and detail. In this respect, the Far Eastern factor curiously combined with another great influence, that of advanced English watercolorists. "Crêpuscule in Opal: Trouville," done in 1865 in very pale shades, is the closest that a landscape in oil by the artist ever got to a Turner study in wash and pen.

Whistler developed a highly original landscape style, evocative rather than descriptive. The quintessential masterpiece, "Nocturne: The Great Oyster Wharf," on loan from the little-known Gilcrease museum in Tulsa, Oklahoma, shows three ships sail-

ing away in the distance on a pale turquoise sea under a sky that almost blends with it.

Whistler left for Chile in the hope of taking part in what the artist imagined was a social revolution against Spain. Once in Valparaíso, Whistler painted views that were not all that different from what he might have done in Britain. The "realist" was obsessed with his own vision, not with reality. A sketch of 1866, "Nocturne in Blue and Gold: Valparaíso Bay" betrays the impact of Japanese composition in its bird's-eye view perspective. It is an essay in bichromy, pale beige and pale blue.

For a few years, Whistler carried the "Nocturne" theme to extremes. In "Nocturne Gray and Silver," the painter fixed the image of dark night floating over the deep turquoise-green Thames under a sky of the same color. Without the faint suggestion of a turret, the picture would barely be identifiable as a figural landscape.

The high point was reached in 1875 with "Nocturne in Black and Gold: The Great Oyster Wharf." Specks of gold come down against the backdrop of foliage indistinctly perceived at night and the dark reflections of blackish-blue water. A small draped figure is painted like a shred of color. Mysterious and beautiful, the dreamlike view was nevertheless ridiculed by John Ruskin. The art critic (who was a competent watercolorist) called it a pot of paint flung in the public's face. Fearing the commercial implications of Ruskin's pronouncements, Whistler sued him for libel. The court case gave rise to a famous exchange between the attorney-general, Sir John Holker, and the artist. Holker: "What is the subject of 'Nocturne in Black and Gold'?" Whistler: "It is a night piece and represents the fireworks at Cremorne Gardens."

Holker: "Not a view of Cremorne?" Whistler: "If it were called 'A View of Cremorne' it would certainly bring about nothing but disappointment on the part of the beholders. (Laughter). It is an artistic arrangement. That is why I call it a 'nocturne'."

This was the first time that a Western artist defined what he painted other

than in the terms of its subject matter.

Painting in that vein alone would have been enough to secure a place in art history for Whistler. But the surprising artist simultaneously practiced an utterly different style. In his portraits, painted with great skill, he gave evidence of his admiration for Goya and others. The likeness of Coely Alexander, seen standing, escapes categorization. Painted in 1872-1874, it is neither academic and "Victorian," nor remotely Impressionist. Like some of Manet's portraits, it belongs to the tail end of the great Western portrait tradition.

FROM then on, Whistler meandered between tradition-inspired portraits, some of them academic and anecdotal, and highly advanced landscapes and scenes. Among these, the styles vary greatly. "The Riva — Sunset: Red and Gold," of 1879-1880, is a Venetian pastel, romantically evocative. "Green and Pearl — La plage, Dieppe," a watercolor done in 1884 or 1885 reduces a crowd on a beach to spots of color in a pale sandy expanse.

As he grew older, Whistler returned to the figure. His drawings of a dancing woman seen from the back and "Mother and Child," done about 1890, display an alacrity and a softness that are astonishing from an artist of his advanced years. His last self-portrait is a conscious and, perhaps, none too felicitous effort at seeing himself in Rembrandt fashion. But the shining intelligence, the zest for life, the sparkle of irony are all there.

Since the early 1890s, Whistler had been a celebrity in the United States, where his work was bought on a massive scale. In 1902, he struck a friendship with the roguish banker Richard A. Canfield, who became one of his main collectors, after Charles Lang Freer. The painter did his portrait ironically titled "The Reverence" and died within weeks on July 17, 1903. George Vanderbilt and Freer were among the six pall bearers who took his coffin to Chiswick Cemetery. Whistler would have loved this belated homage of the uppermost gilded layer of the establishment.

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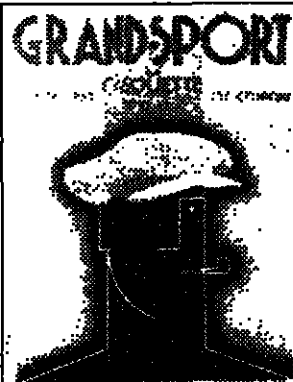
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FOR SALE / SOLD

Tissot record: "The Garden Bench" by the 19th-century French artist James Tissot, depicting his mistress seated in an idyllic Victorian garden bursting with colorful flowers, was sold to an unidentified buyer at Sotheby's in New York for \$5.28 million, a record for a painting by the artist.

Thanks for liberty: A letter from George Washington, in

which the first U.S. president thanks the Earl of Shelburne for mediating in the British-American dispute over independence, was bought for £34,500 (\$55,000) at Christie's by a London book dealer. The same dealer paid £106,000 for a series of 140 letters from King George III to Shelburne, his prime minister and negotiator for the Treaty of Paris, which formalized U.S. independence in 1782, six years after it was declared. The present-day Earl of Shelburne was selling his family archives to help pay for the upkeep of his estate at Bowood House in the west of England.

Letters to Mom: No fewer than 3,000 letters — mainly to his mother — from Flaubert de la Billarderie, Napoleon's aide-de-camp, went for £111,500 (\$176,000), also at Christie's auction of the Shelburne archives.

Diamonds for a dowager: A diamond-studded Fabergé egg, an Easter present for Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna, the mother of Russia's last czar, will be auctioned at Christie's in Geneva Nov. 16. Czar Nicholas II asked Fabergé to make the "Winter Egg" — set with 1,300 rose-diamonds — for the dowager empress in 1913. It will be on view at Christie's in New York Oct. 14-18, then in Singapore, Tokyo, Hong Kong and Paris before going to Geneva.

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that in the terms of its subject matter, it is the most alien to the history of the West. But the author is a humanist, a practical philosopher, and his personal admiration for Lenin and others makes it likely that he is exaggerating the role of the "Whites." The remarks here take some of Marx's opinions to the far end of the great Western tradition.

FROM then on, Wicks divided between traditional portraits, some academic and some highly advanced landscapes. Among these, the sales of "The Bay" Sunset Revisited (1930) and a Vietnam postcard-like evocative "Green and La Joyner, Durrant" (a watercolor, 1944, in 1989) fetched a crowd-tempting \$100,000 and a pale \$25,000.

A 16-year-old, Whittier, the figure. The drawings and designs were from the Backus and Childs done about 1890 or about 1895 and address themselves to the artist of his own time. The portraits and, perhaps, some of the designs, were done as early as 1880 in Rembrandt. But the sense of intelligence and life, the sparkle of men are all

Since the early 1960s, when the bank was bought by the city, it has been run with the same banker, Richard Field, who has been one of its best men. After Charles Lang Jr. purchased the bank and named it "The Bancorp of New York," Field was among the six men who took the bank to the city. When the bank would have been nationalized, the city of New York would have been the largest of the established banks.

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Closer to Peace in Ulster

It's Major's Turn to Act

Northern Ireland's Protestant militias took a dramatic step toward resolving the province's intractable civil war Thursday by renouncing violence and calling for a new era in which "our children... will know the meaning of true peace." This follows the Sept. 1 cease-fire by Sinn Féin, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army.

The two main combatants have stepped back from the battlefield; now it is Britain's turn. Prime Minister John Major needs to do his part to keep the process going, by convening peace talks with all parties. Mr. Major has so far refused to consider talking directly with the Irish republicans on the grounds that their peace declaration was not "permanent." But permanence can only come as mutual trust builds. The IRA's cease-fire has held for six weeks, despite provocations and despite the Protestants' earlier refusal to declare peace. The danger of letting this unique moment slip by is much greater than the risk of trusting the IRA.

The question now is whether Mr. Major has the courage to see this moment for what it is, and act. It is a moment that could not have happened without the preceding steps, all of which required courage.

Prime Minister Albert Reynolds of Ireland and Mr. Major set the stage with their declaration in December, offering to bring the IRA into the dialogue if it permanently renounced violence.

President Bill Clinton deserves credit for extending a visa to allow the Sinn Féin leader Gerry Adams to visit the United States earlier this year. At that time Mr. Adams' voice was banned from the British media. Given the opportunity to speak to an American audience, he realized he needed to take the next step, and vowed to "take the gun out of Irish politics."

Shortly after he returned home, the IRA declared its cease-fire and the British gave him back his voice.

For Mr. Major, there are other considerations. With elections looming, and his Conservative Party looking pitiful in the polls, he needs to hang onto Conservative seats in Northern Ireland.

He has long shrank from the risk of taking actions the province's die-hard loyalists would view as betrayal. But with this new declaration, it is clear that even the die-hards are weary of violence and hungry for peace.

As Mr. Adams noted Thursday, "The only force still involved in military operations [in Ireland] are the British." Mr. Major can begin by announcing plans to scale down the British presence, and setting the stage for talks among all parties.

In the Middle East, in South Africa and all over the globe, the romance of guerrilla struggle is fading as long-simmering feuds marked by terrorist violence are being resolved with words and compromise. Perhaps now it is Ireland's turn to start the long, hard march toward peace.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Barriers Coming Down

Ten years ago this week, the level of violence in the struggle over Northern Ireland reached a shameful new level. In an attack on the political leaders of Britain, meeting on their own territory, Irish Republican Army terrorists bombed a hotel in Brighton during the Conservative Party's annual conference. Four were killed and more than 30 injured, though Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the apparent target of the blast, was not hurt. That catastrophe, condemned by Dublin and Washington, stiffened London's resistance to the terrorists and brought about renewed efforts in Washington to stem the flow of American money to the IRA. But the violence continued for another decade during which some Protestant extremists in Ulster formed death squads that imitated and eventually exceeded the killings of the IRA.

Britain's Conservatives were meeting again this week, but this time the news on Ulster is good. Only six weeks ago, Gerry Adams, the leader of Sinn Féin, the IRA's political arm, announced a cease-fire and a desire for peace talks. That cease-fire has held, but it was tested early on by at least two acts of terrorism from the Protestant side, one of which resulted in a death. Now, the announcement that all parties have been waiting for has been made: On Thursday, the Combined Loy-

alist Military Command, an umbrella group of Protestant guerrilla organizations, announced that its units would "universally cease all operation hostilities" beginning at midnight. This pledge puts all parties on board the movement to peace through negotiation. And it is a welcome development for Prime Minister John Major, whose Conservative Party has not been unanimously supportive of his steps toward reconciliation.

Cease-fires are not in themselves solutions, but they make progress toward peace possible. Undoubtedly, the Protestants, hardened by 25 years of IRA violence, were skeptical about the latest overtures toward peace and highly suspicious of the one-sided cease-fire would last. But six weeks of calm have been convincing, and international support for laying down arms must have been encouraging.

In Ulster, barriers at the border crossings have begun to come down. Families in both religious communities have gotten a taste of life without constant fear of gunfire and bombs. And government leaders have had a chance to emphasize the dividends that an end to violence will bring to the economy of Northern Ireland. There is much yet to be done, much to be tested and much to be agreed upon, but the prospects for a lasting peace in the province seem real.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Steady Against Saddam

Saddam Hussein's latest bout of adventurism in the Gulf again forces on other nations the question of how to prevent him from keeping the region churned up and insecure indefinitely. The latest idea, and one that seems to be gathering some allied support, is to restrict the forces he could station in southern Iraq. One purpose would be to trim the military threat to Kuwait. Another would be to demonstrate conspicuously to the Iraqi people that he cannot protect the sovereignty and integrity of the Iraqi nation.

It is a good idea. Not all the allies agree on the particular version of it that ought to be tested. The Americans and British have been readier than the French and Russians to make the existing flight-exclusion zone in southern Iraq free of all Iraqi ground units and weapons. But a consensus solution would leave Saddam Hussein a good deal less able to make trouble in the Gulf than he was a week ago.

The Iraqi leader complains that the United Nations is treating him differently from everybody else. No sooner does he claim to meet one UN demand — to allow international monitoring of his mil-

itary capabilities, for instance — than another is put before him, to recognize the sovereignty and borders of Kuwait. He is right to say that more is demanded of him than of conventional miscreants.

There is a good reason: He is an unconventional miscreant, more duplicitous, more dangerous, more tenacious. Saddam's Iraq does not deserve a break from others; others deserve protection from Saddam's Iraq. Whether they can gain sufficient protection while he rules in Baghdad is precisely the question they are attempting to answer now.

Sanctions remain in place, as they should. They keep pressure on Saddam Hussein to respect the UN resolutions. His pressure against them, including his military feint toward Kuwait, shows their effect. The Iraqi people are suffering from the sanctions. But much of that is because he denies them what relief they could get if he took up the long-available international option to let Iraq sell oil under international supervision for humanitarian supplies. President Bill Clinton is right to hold steady on sanctions.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Going It Alone in the Gulf?

The firm international support that quickly gathered behind the bold American-led response to Iraq's most recent threats toward Kuwait has begun to show disturbing signs of slippage.

France and Russia have powerful commercial reasons for going easy with Iraq. Both countries stand to gain billions when trade and investment with Baghdad again become legal. This consideration,

of course, influences their diplomacy. Could the United States act to enforce its own restraints on Iraqi actions in southern Iraq without a specific new Security Council mandate? Washington has already indicated that it believes it has that authority, under existing UN resolutions and Article 51 of the UN Charter.

Clearly, strong international support for keeping Saddam in line is preferable; it is not, however, strictly required.

—Los Angeles Times.

If the Germans Were Voting to Redesign Europe...

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Germany's national election this weekend can be expected to change little in the country's foreign policy, even if Chancellor Helmut Kohl's governing Christian Democrats are forced into a "grand coalition" with the Social Democratic Party.

Such a coalition would presumably result from a collapse of Mr. Kohl's present coalition partner, the Free Democratic Party. There could also be a significant rise in support for the ex-Communist Party of Democratic Socialism in what used to be East Germany, where unification has proven a disappointment. The ex-Communists at best will surpass the 5 percent vote that would let them into the Bundestag, but their success in the polls has created a political-psychological shock, threatening what German commentators have called "the East's revenge."

However, foreign policy is unlikely to change, on German initiative at least, since no substantial alternative has been proposed to Germany's present commitment to Western alliance and European integration. But the choice may not lie with Germany. There's the rub.

Western alliance depends on the United States. In the next few years the growing force of isolationist opinion in America may have no important practical consequences for NATO and Europe. It is likely to be another matter in the longer term; but sufficient to the day is the evil thereof. For the present, the German problem revolves around relations with

France and the nature of Europe's continuing unification.

The German majority is committed to a form of unification that would see a European government assuming a substantial part of the sovereign authority now exercised by national governments. This is the official model for Europe's future integration, implicit in the Maastricht treaty.

Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic partners, the Christian Social Union, are hostile, preferring a "federal" model for Europe in which nations would cooperate but not cede sovereignty. And obviously the German nationalist right is against it.

But for the German majority, European unification has seemed a solution to the problems of German identity and German history. The individual kingdoms, duchies and cities of Germany — united into one nation only a little more than a century ago, with disastrous consequences in two world wars and Nazism — would find a new identity as elements in a new European union in which nations are abolished, or at least in which they yield economic sovereignty and abandon their individual war-making authority.

Will there be such a Europe? Can there be? Britain says no. The Conservative Party rank and file, at the party's just-ended annual conference in Bournemouth, made plain its vociferous opposition to this kind

of Europe. It is clear that the British public majority, while favoring Britain's membership in the European Union, is unwilling to see a sovereign Europe.

In France this issue has yet to be seriously confronted. There is much double-language, and even double-thinking. The French believe that Europe must be built around French-German cooperation, and they understand that Germany wants (and needs) real integration. And yet the French remain profoundly anchored in not only the concept of but the emotional need for national sovereignty and self-sufficiency, and this makes it extremely unlikely that France really would ever accept the kind of Europe the Germans say they want.

It is thus extremely hard to believe that Germany is going to have the Europe it says that it wants, at least during the foreseeable future. Germany is going to remain a sovereign and responsible nation, with all of the tensions, griefs and dangers that implies. What another century will bring is another matter. The next decade is what now counts.

Germany's need is for security and reassurance that it is solidly anchored in a democratic community. It needs this above all as Germans realize that they are not going to have the kind of Europe in which their nation can lose itself and cut free from its history.

What is urgent is to give Germany a secure eastern border — to surround it with democracies committed to mutual

security. That means bringing Poland and the Czech Republic into the European Union and under NATO protection as rapidly as possible.

Bringing them into "Europe" is resisted mainly because this threatens established commercial and corporate interests in the West. A serious NATO extension in Russia by provoking Russian nationalism. What about German nationalism?

Europe really cannot afford its present dawdling pace in integrating the East. NATO, under U.S. pressure, is equally on a dangerous course in attempting to turn itself into an open-membership forum for political-military dialogue and cooperation — a kind of armed CSCE (Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe), in which NATO's strategic role and bite are sacrificed to political good intentions.

The democratic nations of Europe are not going to dissolve into some larger entity, by which dangers are caused to vanish. They need practical cooperation now, with political as well as military solidarity to secure their mutual security as well as that of their neighbors. Germany above all needs this. If it does not get it, a decade from now the rest of Europe, and Russia and the United States, may all be very sorry — and the Germans sorriest of all.

International Herald Tribune.
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Let Us Slice Away at Saddam's Control

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Saddam Hussein stands a pretty good chance of carrying it off again. Once again he has created a military crisis and been forced by American power to back off. And yes, once again he could end up with a deal that allows him to remain in total control at home, grow in prestige abroad as a leader of Islam and rebuild for a new attack against the United States and its Middle East allies. Nice?

President Bill Clinton suddenly has arrived at the same decision point President George Bush reached after he led the allied coalition to a stunning military victory over Saddam. Would he push on toward ending Saddam and his tyranny?

Mr. Bush decided not to do that because it would have meant carrying on the war a while longer. There's not much point battling that one around anymore. The fact that American troops had to return to the battleground they won't wrestle that argument.

But Saddam Hussein, faced again by U.S. troops, withdrew the additional divisions he sent to the Kuwait border. So Mr. Clinton does not have to face a decision on whether to keep a war going.

What he does have to do is use his own demonstration of American military and will power to shrink Saddam's control of Iraq. William Perry, the U.S. defense secretary, suggested one such way: an exclusion zone that would forbid Iraqi troops, troop movements or heavy weapons in Kuwait's border region.

lieve he will do that, once the embargo ends? He still has Scud missiles, chemical munitions, his entire biological weapons programs — and is digging new deep underground shelters and tunnels to produce and store the weapons of mass destruction he is not supposed to make anymore. The information is from R. James Woolsey, director of the CIA.

The United States now insists it will not agree to lift the embargo until Saddam changes his behavior. That, says Madeleine Albright, U.S. delegate to the United Nations, includes stopping the repression of his own people.

Since he could not do that and still stay alive, it is a fine policy — or at least part of one.

But it would have meant a lot to Iraqi rebels, and shortened Saddam's hold on power, if his latest threat had also been met with immediate steps to reduce his control over them and their country. The sensible way to do that, in addition to embargo, is to slice away at his authority over Iraq's territory and his ability to use his armed forces, as essential tools of government and terror. An exclusion zone or three would slice well. Western diplomats sometimes pull long faces and say that might lead to the breakup of Iraq.

Well, well. Does containment of Iraq now suddenly mean guarantees of Saddam's own territorial control of the millions of Iraqis who have fled to the mountains and the swamps to escape him? Where is it written?

The New York Times.

Haiti Needs Its Own Mandela

By Michael Mandelbaum

WASHINGTON — When Jean-Bertrand Aristide returns to Haiti, he will face a doubly daunting task. He must conciliate his enemies while disappointing his supporters.

This is hardly unprecedented. The anti-Communist democrats who took power in Eastern Europe in 1989 faced the same problem. So did Nelson Mandela's government in South Africa. But solving it will be harder in Haiti. And if Father Aristide fails, the price will be paid not just by Haitians but by the United States.

Like Eastern Europe's democrats and Mr. Mandela, Father Aristide is the legitimate leader of a majority long oppressed by a more powerful minority. Haiti's economic elite can be viewed as the equivalent of the former Communist establishment in Eastern Europe and the white community in South Africa. And as in Eastern Europe and South Africa, in Haiti this minority will retain the power to subvert the government.

For the sake of social peace, the democratic authorities in Eastern Europe and South Africa decided to forgo settling accounts with their former oppressors. Father Aristide will have to do the same.

That is why a broader grant of amnesty than most Haitians seem to favor is necessary, even at the expense of justice.

The returning president must conciliate his enemies for another reason. Political stability requires economic progress, which in turn requires capital and those who know how to use it. Both are to be found in the ranks of Haiti's economic elite.

Just as Eastern Europeans have had to allow the transformation of Communist function-



By DANGER.

aries into entrepreneurs and bankers for the sake of building a market economy — and black South Africans have had to consent to the protection of the farms and businesses of whites — so too the vast majority of poor Haitians will have to tolerate the villas and limousines of the rich for the sake of long-term prosperity.

Prosperity will require not only indulging the rich but frustrating the poor. Many Polish workers, the shock troops of Solidarity, lost their jobs to the realities of the new market economy. And Mr. Mandela has had to conduct a fiscal policy geared to the demands of the financial markets rather than those of the black townships.

Haitians will expect immediate improvement in their lives. But trying to satisfy that expectation holds all manner of perils. Sensible economic policies are incompatible with redistributing the assets of the rich.

The government will lack the funds to raise social spending dramatically. And foreign aid should be channeled into investment, not consumption.

For most of the 20th century, a revolutionary was someone like Lenin or Mao who led a successful insurgency, took power for life, and exercised strict and often deadly control over the lives of millions.

Now the fate of successful revolutionaries is to administer

the harsh economic prescriptions of the International Monetary Fund and leave office at the decree of the constitution or the voters, perhaps with a Nobel Peace Prize as a consolation — and, beyond that, the prospect of a healthy and just society.

If Father Aristide can persist in policies of political conciliation and economic restraint, Haiti will have a chance to escape its historic patterns of poverty, misery and repression.

The question is whether he can. His recent talk of reconciliation has been reassuring. His record in office in 1991 was not. He was a polarizing figure.

If he reverts to that pattern, the U.S. forces could find themselves caught in the cross-fire of a civil war. And then, as in Somalia a year ago, there would be an irresistible demand in Congress and the country for their immediate withdrawal, dooming democracy's chances.

But if Father Aristide can find the foresight, the generosity of spirit and the political skills to be Haiti's Mandela or its Vaclav Havel, the U.S. forces will be the universally accepted guardians of a peaceful process. And that could be the beginning of a stable Haitian democracy.

The writer is a professor of foreign policy at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Clinton Should Do More Than Just Stand Firm

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — "The easiest way to achieve complete strategic surprise," notes the Eisenhower biographer Stephen Ambrose, "is to commit an act that makes no sense." Pearl Harbor and Hitler's invasion of Russia are classics of senseless surprise. The senselessness accounts for the surprise, which accounts for the initial success. In the end, however, the gamble is so recklessly unsound that it fails.

Saddam Hussein is addicted to the senseless surprise. In 1980, he tried it on Iran; in 1990, on Kuwait. Both wars brought him disaster. But addicts don't learn. Is he trying to do it again?

Possibly. Perhaps he thought a weak, distracted Bill Clinton might let him get away with retaking Kuwait. If he did, he was mistaken. Mr. Clinton put on an admirable display of decisiveness, deterring Iraq with a swift, bold buildup of American forces.

More likely, however, Saddam was not counting on a full cave-in by Mr. Clinton. Rather than planning to invade, his objective was more limited: getting sanctions lifted. And despite the conventional wisdom, his logic here was not all that crazy.

True, this show of aggressiveness makes it harder for his UN Security Council appeasers — Russia and France — to plead his case. But they were never Saddam's problem. Saddam's problem is the United States. It keeps moving the goalposts so that even his concessions bring no relief from the embargo. How to get the United States to soften?

Well, how have the North Koreans gotten the United States to soften? Saddam is gambling that he can turn Kuwait to his advantage just as the North Koreans turned the bomb to theirs. The North Koreans have shown that you can violate international agreements, renege on commitments, directly threaten an American ally — and come out ahead.

No punishment, no sanctions, quite the contrary: Washington, frightened by military threats, offers all manner of rewards — trade, aid, diplomatic ties — if only the miscreant will do what he was committed to doing in the first place. Saddam could easily have hoped for some of the same.

His troop movements should be seen therefore not as a onetime bluff, but as a demonstration of his capacity to create recurring crises at will — and thus an invitation to negotiate. The United States cannot defend Kuwait from thousands of miles away. Nor can it keep ginning up and then winding down the kind of buildup going on today.

His troop movements should be seen therefore not as a onetime bluff, but as a demonstration of his capacity to create recurring crises at will — and thus an invitation to negotiate. The United States cannot defend Kuwait from thousands of miles away. Nor can it keep ginning up and then winding down the kind of buildup going on today.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Strauss Jubilee

VIENNA — The festivities in connection with the jubilee of Vienna's popular composer, Johann Strauss, commenced here yesterday evening [Oct. 13], at the Theater an der Wien, with the premiere of Strauss' new opera of "Jabuka" (das Apfel-fest). Herr Strauss was called no less than forty-seven times before the curtain during the performance, and appeared to be delighted over his success.

1919: Tsar's Gems Taken

LONDON — Well known as the slayer of Rasputin and a close connection of the murdered Tsar, Prince Yussupoff has been the victim of a daring jewel robbery in London, diamonds valued at £24,000 having been stolen from his apartments. It is notorious that a quantity of the

Russian crown jewels were smuggled into England shortly before the late Tsar's abdication and placed for safety in various banks and strong rooms. Among them were a hundred Cape diamonds, and it is these gems which have now disappeared.

1944: Rommel Is Dead

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE — General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel has "died of his wounds," the official German news agency announced tonight [Oct. 15]. Marshal Rommel, the "Desert Fox" who almost took Egypt for Hitler in the dark days of the war, had been announced as German anti-invasion commander, but an Allied bomber squadron cut short a second test of his generalship against Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery.



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EUROPE

Frankfurt Eases Exchange Rules

By Brandon Mitchener

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The Frankfurt Stock Exchange on Friday took measures to wrest business away from its smaller German rivals, slashing its admission fees and soliciting partners abroad.

The bourse cut the fee charged for admission to floor trading to 200,000 Deutsche marks (\$130,000) from 500,000 DM, undercutting smaller German exchanges. It also reduced the fee for non-

banks to 80,000 DM from 200,000 DM and waived the 15,000 DM fee charged to every floor trader.

"Our goal is to offer cheaper and more liquid trading than all other markets in Germany," said Werner Seifert, chief executive of Deutsche Börse AG, the holding company that operates the Frankfurt Stock Exchange.

The exchange's action was directed less at London — its traditional rival in German equities transactions — than at the country's eight other stock exchanges, which Frankfurt has long accused of siphoning off liquidity in blue-chip stocks.

Sources said a Hamburg bank probably would be the first to take advantage of the new fee structure after keeping its distance because of Frankfurt's expense and loyalty to the local exchange.

Five to seven other banks, mostly publicly owned regional Landesbanken, or state banks, were also said to be interested. In other decisions, the Frankfurt exchange's board of supervisors amended rules to make it possible for Deutsche Börse to conclude agreements with prospective foreign partners that want to join its electronic trading system.

This is a screen-based trading system on which stocks, stock options and German government bonds can be traded.

So far, only subsidiaries of German banks abroad have hatched up with the system, allowing them to trade Frankfurt stocks.

The board of governors also authorized "sizeable financial resources" to support the new German Equities Institute, which has been created to promote an equity culture in a country known for a fondness for bonds.

Rüdiger von Rosen, currently a board member of the bourse, will become the institute's first managing director.

AEG Daimler And Schneider Start Venture

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — AEG Daimler Benz Industrie AG and France's Group Schneider SA launched a joint venture Friday to combine their automation technology businesses.

The new company, AEG Schneider Automation International SAS, is expected to have total sales of \$550 million and employ 2,500 people. AEG and Schneider will each hold 50 percent of the company.

Daniel Melin, who will chair the venture's supervisory board, said the company would have a 14 percent share of the global market for such technology.

Plans for the joint venture won regulatory approval from U.S. and European antitrust authorities.

The venture will concentrate on making programmable logic controllers, which control the flow of products along an assembly line. (Bloomberg, AFP)

MMM Chief: No Remorse

Reuters

MOSCOW — With no explanations and no apologies, the head of Russia's troubled get-rich-quick MMM fund celebrated his release from jail by pledging Friday to carry on his activities from the safety of Parliament.

Sergei Mavrodi, who was freed Thursday two months after a spectacular commando arrest on tax-evasion charges, said he would run for the lower house and that MMM, whose share price collapsed days before his detention, would soon be working as profitably as ever.

"You would only return money to shareholders if you were winding up the company," he said. "Our company is working normally." He added, "There is no question of closing it down or giving anyone their money back."

Mr. Mavrodi was freed after registering as a parliamentary candidate for an Oct. 30 election. Under poll guidelines approved by the president, a parliamentary candidate cannot be held without the Supreme Court's approval.

He will fight for a seat in the lower chamber from Moscow's Mytishchi constituency that became vacant after the holder of the seat, Andrei Aizderis, was shot to death in April.

The initial phenomenal

success of MMM's pyramid share sales, followed by the drama of his arrest, made him a hero in Russia. The Russian government is widely blamed for causing the collapse in MMM shares and accused of victimizing Mr. Mavrodi.

Mr. Mavrodi said he would probably win the seat and that his presence in Parliament would be "useful for everyone." It will also give him immunity from arrest.

Millions of Russians sank their savings into MMM, whose share price collapsed

investors. MMM has denied any wrongdoing.

Mr. Mavrodi said the company was as reliable as could be expected, given that the government had confiscated all its documents, and would soon be back at work. For now, he conceded, no deposits were being taken, and no cash was being paid out.

As usual, he refused to say exactly what MMM had invested in.

"I don't see why I should explain what specific area we are in, because for ordinary shareholders that is completely irrelevant. For them, the most important thing is the results."

Mr. Mavrodi looked none the worse after two months of confinement. He fired off angry condemnations of government dishonesty.

Reformist government officials estimate Mr. Mavrodi, 39, has made about \$1 billion this year from MMM.

Wearing an olive-green sports shirt, he was surrounded Friday by fat men with blank faces and navy suits, distinguishable from the Soviet officials of yesterday only by their expensively patterned silk ties.

Mr. Mavrodi was coy about precisely what his future political program would be. He said it would soon be made public but that there had been no time since his release to work out details.

For ordinary shareholders, that is completely irrelevant.

Sergei Mavrodi, on where his company puts its money.

In July after a run caused by official warnings about the financial health of the investment company.

The money-spinning scheme promised ever-rising share prices and annual dividends of 3,000 percent.

Finance Ministry officials have likened MMM to a pyramid scheme in which money from the sale of new shares is used to pay back earlier in-

Tight Supplies Lift Aluminum Prices

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Aluminum prices surged to a four-year high Friday amid burgeoning industrial demand and scarcity of available supplies.

Aluminum prices for three-month delivery traded as high as \$1,709 a ton on the London Metal Exchange before settling at \$1,705, 51 percent higher than they were in January.

Strong demand in the booming U.S. market and recovering European and Japanese economies coupled with an international accord restricting output should continue to firmly underpin prices, dealers said.

Stockpiles of aluminum held in warehouses registered with the London Metal Exchange posted their biggest two-day drop since 1984, falling 55,150 metric tons, to 2,190,000 tons.

That brings this week's total drawdown in aluminum to 77,300 tons, as prices soared to levels last seen in November 1990.

"Aluminum has taken over the market," a trader at Lehman Brothers said. "We are seeing producer selling, but that hasn't slowed the price rise."

"Aluminum has taken on a life of its own and uncoupled itself from gyrations in the copper market," said Angus MacMillan, analyst with Billiton Metals Ltd. "The demand picture looks good as long as the producers' pact to reduce production holds."

This year, aluminum producers agreed to reduce global production by 10 percent.

Stockpiles are at their lowest level since Sept. 27, 1993. When prices were last this high, stockpiles were less than 300,000 tons, Mr. MacMillan said.

William Adams, analyst with Rudolf Wolff & Co., said: "There haven't been falls like

Bank Chief Resigns In Greece

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATHENS — The governor of Greece's central bank, Yiannis Boutos, resigned Friday after disagreeing with the Socialist government over who would head a troubled bank.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu accepted Mr. Boutos's resignation, a spokesman said in a statement. The deputy governor, Lucas Papadimos, was appointed to replace him.

News reports said Mr. Boutos, who was appointed after the Socialist government was elected in October, resigned after the government backed a commissioner whom he wanted to replace as head of the Bank of Crete.

Mr. Boutos issued a statement saying he had been "obliged to inform the government on certain important issues." He added that "the central bank has to be able to function autonomously."

Greek stocks ended lower in light across-the-board trading, with analysts attributing the fall to Mr. Boutos's resignation.

The Athens general share index finished at 848.36, down 6.72 points.

The Bank of Crete has been under central bank control since a 1988 embezzlement scandal. (AP, Reuters)

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2300	3400	2300
2200	3300	2200
2100	3200	2100
2000	3100	2000
1900	3000	1900
1800	2900	1800
1700	2800	1700
1600	2700	1600
1500	2600	1500
1400	2500	1400
1300	2400	1300
1200	2300	1200
1100	2200	1100
1000	2100	1000
900	2000	900
800	1900	800
700	1800	700
600	1700	600
500	1600	500
400	1500	400
300	1400	300
200	1300	200
100	1200	100
0	1100	0

Sources: Reuters, AFP

Very briefly:

- **Galleries Lafayette** said it had a first-half net loss of 491 million French francs (\$93 million), compared with a loss of 171 million francs a year earlier. The company took a charge of 278 million francs to close its New York department store.
- **Beta Funds International**, a British investment company, said it would launch a \$50 million investment fund for Cuba. The fund is planned by Havana Asset Management Ltd., a subsidiary of Beta that is the first investment company to focus exclusively on Cuba.
- **Fiat SpA** will not buy a stake in Renault when the French company is privatized, Cesare Romiti, the company's managing director, told the French daily Le Figaro.
- **Oce-Van Der Grinten NV**, a Dutch office-products supplier, said improved margins helped its third-quarter sales rise 40 percent to 19.5 million guilders (\$11 million), while sales rose 5 percent, to 656.2 million guilders.
- **Spanish consumer prices** rose 0.3 percent in September from August and 4.5 percent from a year earlier.
- **Texas Homecare**, a unit of **Ladbroke Group PLC**, said it would reorganize its business, cutting 900 jobs.
- **Continental AG** said it would raise its tire prices by an average of 3 percent Nov. 15 because of an increase in materials prices. (AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

France's SFR Sees '94 Loss

AFP-Euro News

PARIS — Société Française de Radiotéléphone SA, a unit of Compagnie Générale des Eaux, expects "a significant loss" in 1994 but will break even in 1996, the company's chairman, Philippe Glotin, said Friday.

He said 1994 revenue would be 1.5 billion francs (\$284 million). But the company is expecting to make a return on investment in its mobile-phone network in 1996, he said. SFR is expecting a capital injection of 3 billion francs from a cooperation deal announced Tuesday by its parent with Vodafone Group PLC and Southwestern Bell Corp.

GAMES: Nobel Prize Gives Credit to Game Theory

Continued from Page 11

said. According to Mr. Harsanyi's work, nothing need be known for certain as long as it is predictable in terms of chance. Thus when Compaq and Apple are figuring pricing strategies, they need only assign probabilities to the other's potential responses and counterresponses.

Another limitation to Mr. Nash's approach was that it did not offer insight into what would happen if more than one ending to the game were possible — even if the players acted consistently and in their own best interests.

It does not stretch the imagination, for example, to think of World War I as only one of many plausible consequences to the diplomatic and military maneuvering in August 1914.

The German economist Reinhard Selten enriched the Nash model in 1965 by offering theories for discriminating between game outcomes that are reasonable and unreasonable.

The mathematics is quite complex, but some of the underlying ideas are intuitive. For example, an outcome dependent on someone taking an unreasonable threat seriously, such as "buy my rug for \$200 or I will kill your first-born child," may be discarded.

Thomas Schelling, an economist now at the University of Maryland who is at the top of his field in applied game theory, decades ago introduced ideas such as the strategic value of brinkmanship. Indeed, some think he ranks with Mr. Nash as a founder of the field.

All this may seem as abstract and impractical as the theory of perfect competition — and for many years it was dismissed. Nonetheless, by the 1970s many economists were turning to game theory for inspiration, if only because they lacked answers to questions that turned on strategic behavior.

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Source: * Reader Satisfaction Survey '94.

NASDAQ

Friday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

[illegible]

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Ratio	52 Wk	High	Low	Latest	Chg
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing B	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing C	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing D	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing E	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing F	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing G	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing H	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing I	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing J	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing K	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing L	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing M	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing N	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing O	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing P	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing Q	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing R	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing S	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing T	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing U	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing V	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing W	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing X	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing Y	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing Z	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing AA	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing AB	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing AC	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing AD	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing AE	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing AF	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
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14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing AH	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing AI	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing AJ	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing AK	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
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14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing AV	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing AW	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
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14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing AY	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing AZ	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
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14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing BC	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing BD	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing BE	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing BF	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing BG	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing BH	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing BI	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing BJ	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing BK	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing BL	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing BM	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing BN	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing BO	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing BP	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing BQ	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing BR	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing BS	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing BT	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing BU	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing BV	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing BW	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing BX	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing BY	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing BZ	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing CA	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing CB	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
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14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing CE	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
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14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing CW	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
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14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing CZ	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing DA	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
14.4%	25.00	22.00	Boeing DB	—	—	20.0	1.00	24.00	25.00	22.00	24.00	—
1												

12 Month		Div	Yld Per Cent	Shs	High	Low	Latest	Orig
High	Low							
2000	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2001	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2002	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2003	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2004	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2005	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2006	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2007	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2008	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2009	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2010	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2011	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2012	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2013	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2014	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2015	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2016	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2017	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2018	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2019	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2020	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2021	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2022	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2023	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2024	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2025	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2026	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2027	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2028	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2029	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2030	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2031	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2032	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2033	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2034	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2035	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2036	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2037	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2038	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2039	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2040	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2041	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2042	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2043	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2044	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2045	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2046	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2047	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2048	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2049	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2050	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2051	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2052	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2053	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2054	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2055	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2056	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2057	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2058	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2059	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2060	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2061	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2062	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2063	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2064	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2065	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2066	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2067	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2068	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2069	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2070	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2071	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2072	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2073	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2074	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2075	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2076	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2077	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2078	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2079	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2080	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2081	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2082	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2083	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2084	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2085	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2086	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2087	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2088	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2089	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2090	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2091	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2092	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2093	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2094	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2095	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2096	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2097	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2098	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2099	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2100	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2101	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2102	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2103	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2104	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2105	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2106	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2107	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2108	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2109	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2110	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2111	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2112	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2113	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2114	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2115	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2116	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2117	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2118	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2119	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2120	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2121	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2122	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2123	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2124	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2125	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2126	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2127	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2128	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2129	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2130	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2131	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2132	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2133	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2134	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2135	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2136	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2137	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2138	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2139	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2140	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2141	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2142	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2143	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2144	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2145	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2146	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2147	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2148	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2149	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2150	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2151	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2152	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2153	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2154	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2155	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2156	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2157	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2158	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2159	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2160	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2161	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2162	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2163	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2164	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2165	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2166	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2167	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2168	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2169	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2170	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2171	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2172	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2173	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2174	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2175	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2176	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-
2177	70	Excelsior	-	20	190	190	190	-

13-Week		Div		Yld	PE	52 Wk	High	Low	Latest	Chg
High Low Stock										
22	22	Kelly	72	2.7	29	176	27	27	27	27
23	23	141				134	27	27	27	27
24	24	141				134	27	27	27	27
25	25	141				134	27	27	27	27
26	26	141				134	27	27	27	27
27	27	141				134	27	27	27	27
28	28	141				134	27	27	27	27
29	29	141				134	27	27	27	27
30	30	141				134	27	27	27	27
31	31	141				134	27	27	27	27
32	32	141				134	27	27	27	27
33	33	141				134	27	27	27	27
34	34	141				134	27	27	27	27
35	35	141				134	27	27	27	27
36	36	141				134	27	27	27	27
37	37	141				134	27	27	27	27
38	38	141				134	27	27	27	27
39	39	141				134	27	27	27	27
40	40	141				134	27	27	27	27
41	41	141				134	27	27	27	27
42	42	141				134	27	27	27	27
43	43	141				134	27	27	27	27
44	44	141				134	27	27	27	27
45	45	141				134	27	27	27	27
46	46	141				134	27	27	27	27
47	47	141				134	27	27	27	27
48	48	141				134	27	27	27	27
49	49	141				134	27	27	27	27
50	50	141				134	27	27	27	27
51	51	141				134	27	27	27	27
52	52	141				134	27	27	27	27
53	53	141				134	27	27	27	27
54	54	141				134	27	27	27	27
55	55	141				134	27	27	27	27
56	56	141				134	27	27	27	27
57	57	141				134	27	27	27	27
58	58	141				134	27	27	27	27
59	59	141				134	27	27	27	27
60	60	141				134	27	27	27	27
61	61	141				134	27	27	27	27
62	62	141				134	27	27	27	27
63	63	141				134	27	27	27	27
64	64	141				134	27	27	27	27
65	65	141				134	27	27	27	27
66	66	141				134	27	27	27	27
67	67	141				134	27	27	27	27
68	68	141				134	27	27	27	27
69	69	141				134	27	27	27	27
70	70	141				134	27	27	27	27
71	71	141				134	27	27	27	27
72	72	141				134	27	27	27	27
73	73	141				134	27	27	27	27
74	74	141				134	27	27	27	27
75	75	141				134	27	27	27	27
76	76	141				134	27	27	27	27
77	77	141				134	27	27	27	27
78	78	141				134	27	27	27	27
79	79	141				134	27	27	27	27
80	80	141				134	27	27	27	27
81	81	141				134	27	27	27	27
82	82	141				134	27	27	27	27
83	83	141				134	27	27	27	27
84	84	141				134	27	27	27	27
85	85	141				134	27	27	27	27
86	86	141				134	27	27	27	27
87	87	141				134	27	27	27	27
88	88	141				134	27	27	27	27
89	89	141				134	27	27	27	27
90	90	141				134	27	27	27	27
91	91	141				134	27	27	27	27
92	92	141				134	27	27	27	27
93	93	141				134	27	27	27	27
94	94	141				134	27	27	27	27
95	95	141				134	27	27	27	27
96	96	141				134	27	27	27	27
97	97	141				134	27	27	27	27
98	98	141				134	27	27	27	27
99	99	141				134	27	27	27	27
100	100	141				134	27	27	27	27

[illegible][illegible]

AMEX

Friday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	90s	High	Low	Latest	Change
A											
9%	12	11	AIAA Str	54	64	22	123	89	85	85	0
12%	12	11	AIAA Int'n	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
13%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
14%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
15%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
16%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
17%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
18%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
19%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
20%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
21%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
22%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
23%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
24%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
25%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
26%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
27%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
28%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
29%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
30%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
31%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
32%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
33%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
34%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
35%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
36%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
37%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
38%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
39%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
40%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
41%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
42%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
43%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
44%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
45%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
46%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
47%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
48%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
49%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
50%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
51%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
52%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
53%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
54%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
55%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
56%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
57%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
58%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
59%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
60%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
61%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
62%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
63%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
64%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
65%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
66%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
67%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
68%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
69%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
70%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
71%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
72%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
73%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
74%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
75%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
76%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
77%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
78%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
79%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
80%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
81%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
82%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
83%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
84%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
85%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
86%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
87%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
88%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
89%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
90%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
91%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
92%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
93%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
94%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
95%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
96%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
97%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
98%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
99%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
100%	12	11	AIAA Int'l	—	—	21	121	121	121	121	0
B											
1%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
2%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
3%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
4%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
5%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
6%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
7%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
8%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
9%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
10%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
11%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
12%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
13%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
14%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
15%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
16%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
17%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
18%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
19%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
20%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
21%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
22%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
23%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
24%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
25%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
26%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
27%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
28%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
29%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
30%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
31%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
32%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
33%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
34%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
35%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
36%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
37%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
38%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
39%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
40%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
41%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
42%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
43%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
44%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0
45%	12	11	B&W Mc	—	—	20	119	119	119	119	0

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

12 Month		Div		Yld Pct		100s		Ss		High		Low		Last		Open	
High Low Stock																	
50	111 1/2	Three's	4	24	772	39	34	772	39	34	772	39	34	772	39	34	772
51	111 1/2	Three's	4	24	772	39	34	772	39	34	772	39	34	772	39	34	772
52	111 1/2	Three's	4	24	772	39	34	772	39	34	772	39	34	772	39	34	772
53	111 1/2	Three's	4	24	772	39	34	772	39	34	772	39	34	772	39	34	772
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55	111 1/2	Three's	4	24	772	39	34	772	39	34	772	39	34	772	39	34	772
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136	111 1/2	Three's	4	24	772	39	34	772	39	34	772	39	34	772	39	34	772
137	111 1/2	Three's	4	24	772	39	34	772	39	34							

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WEST COAST
in Abyss
That Is No
Bottomline

REFCASE

Reliability Offshore

ing to Launch New
Source Investments

INVEST

FIRST COLUMN

An Abyss That Is Not Bottomless

EDUCATIONAL planning has something of the cathedral about it. The sheer immensity of the cost, the vast, apparently endless nature of the supplementary bills, and the labyrinthine complexity of the fee (and fiscal) structures inspire a semi-religious awe. Or, at the very least, the urge to find the nearest bar.

But there are positive aspects to it all — real, substantial benefits that should lift the most somber of spirits, and that are definitely more palpable than the kind of financial planning that gets done over a glass.

The simple truth is that the figures mount up over the long term in an impressive — almost a subversive — way. Here, the Micawber principle is everything. If you have a cent more than you spend every week, the result is happiness. Especially if those cents end up being invested in an equity-based mutual fund, month-in, month-out, and are then forgotten.

If, on the other hand, you have a cent less than you spend every week, the result is misery — the pennies quickly accumulate and can only add to the personal debt that has been a phenomenon of the late 1980s.

It is an unfortunate truth that the cost of education, particularly that which styles itself "international education," has risen drastically over the last 20 years. This is partly attributable to a withering away of the state's role in education funding in many developed countries. It is also due to some clever marketing and aggressive pricing by those who supply the services. The good news, however, is that regular equity fund investment would in most cases have outstripped the rising cost of school fees.

So the advice is simple. Look into the abyss of nameless future costs (educational or otherwise) and start saving. You will see that the abyss is not bottomless.

M.B.

The Diversely Pursued (and Paid for) Global Education

By Aline Sullivan

FINANCING an education is a burden shouldered by a surprisingly small minority of parents and students worldwide.

Indeed, recent research by the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, or OECD, starkly reveals the marginal importance of private education in most developed countries.

A meager 2.8 percent of British nationals between the ages of five and 29 attend purely private schools — defined by the OECD as those that receive less than 10 percent of their funding from public sources — but this ranks as one of the highest levels of private education in Europe. In France, the proportion is a mere 0.9 percent. In the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark, private school pupils are, statistically speaking, non-existent.

Worldwide, Japan is the only OECD country in which more than 10 percent of the five-to-29 age group is enrolled in full-time private education. The OECD identified 11.7 percent of Japanese students as attending a purely private school. In the United States that figure is 6.7 percent and in Canada only 2.2 percent. Generally speaking, the OECD found that the popularity of private schooling varies widely in developed countries.

Of the 27 countries reviewed by the OECD in a recent report, only Portugal and Turkey had fewer than 90 percent of its 14-year-olds enrolled in secondary education. But significant discrepancies become apparent after age 15, when enrollment declines rapidly in some countries. The most startling drop occurs in Britain, where only 62.4 percent of 16-year-olds are still in school.

By age 18, enrollment is secondary education has dropped to 50 percent in most countries. The exceptions are the Nordic countries, France and the Netherlands, where this shift occurs at 19 years of age, and Germany, where more than 20 percent of 20-year-olds are still enrolled in secondary education.

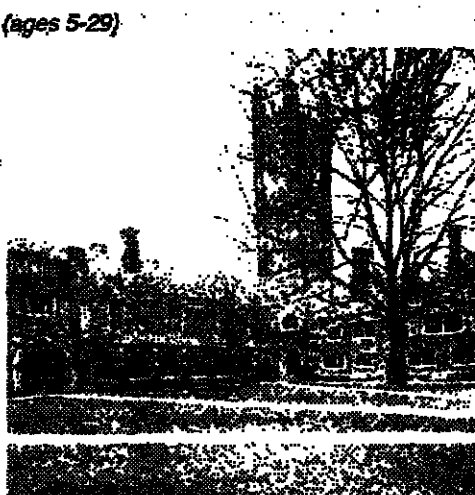
Similarities in English-speaking countries, and their differences compared with other countries, are conspicuous. For example, in all OECD English-speaking countries, the vast majority of students in secondary education are enrolled in general programs. In most other countries, the

Global Education

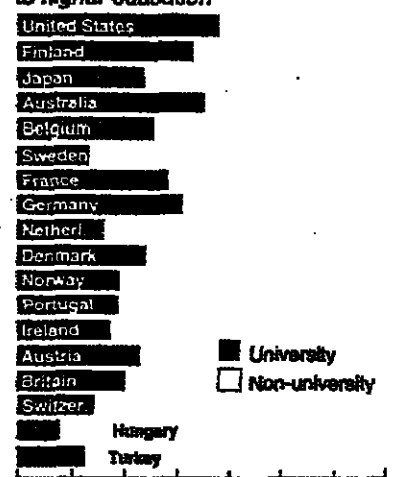
School enrollment per 100 persons (ages 5-29)

	Public	Private
Finland	58.7	0
France	56.9	0.9
Ireland	55.6	0.6
Denmark	54.8	0
Canada	54.6	2.2
Belgium	52.9	0
Spain	51.8	4.9
Norway	51.7	2.5
Netherlands	51.1	0
Sweden	49.7	0.1
Austria	49.1	0
Switzerland	46.9	2.1
United States	46.4	6.7
Britain	45.1	2.8
Japan	44.8	11.7
Portugal	40.0	4.4
Turkey	39.3	0

* and publicly aided
Source: OECD



Percent of students who go on to higher education



majority are enrolled in vocational and apprenticeship programs.

Beyond secondary education, at least 25 percent of the relevant age group goes on to higher education in OECD countries. In Australia, Finland, Japan and the United States, that figure is more than 50 percent. Students entering bachelor's degree programs outnumber those entering non-university higher education — such as technical schools, vocational schools and all two-year associate's degree programs — in all OECD countries except Hungary, Japan, the Netherlands and Sweden.

The educational strides made by women over the past two decades in most countries is apparent in the almost equal numbers entering tertiary education. Only in Japan and Turkey do the opportunities for men and women appear to be markedly different. In Japan, nearly twice as many women as men enter non-university programs, but fewer than half attend a university. In Turkey, men outnumber women by substantial margins in both categories.

The enthusiasm for a university degree in the United States, where 20 percent of people aged 18 to 21 years are enrolled in university programs, is not shared by students in most other countries. Only Canada and Spain have similar enrollment lev-

els. In more than half the European countries studied, the figure was under 10 percent. In Hungary, Sweden and Switzerland, less than 5 percent of that age group was enrolled at a university.

Very few students in any of the OECD countries, moreover, register in part-time university programs. Part-time participation is highest in the English-speaking countries, but even in these, the rate is less than five percent.

Differences in participation at all levels of part-time education may be affected by availability, however. According to the OECD, the higher proportion of part-time

enrollment in the English-speaking countries may reflect greater opportunities for this type of education in those countries.

The prodigious value attached to education in every developed country is starkly illustrated by the relationship of educational attainment to employment.

In Canada, for example, where 9.1 percent of the population was unemployed in 1991, the OECD found that 14.1 percent of people who stopped school at a lower-secondary or earlier level were out of work. Unemployment dropped to 9.5 percent for those with an upper-secondary education, to 7.8 percent for those with a non-university

International Education

Page 18 U.S. college costs
Secondary schools abroad
Expatriate tax rules
One parent's saga

Page 21 Are Europe's MBAs faltering?
Britain's international private schools

ty tertiary education, and to 5.1 percent for those with a university degree.

In France, Portugal, Switzerland and the Netherlands, the OECD found that more people between the ages of 25 and 64 with a university education were out of work than those with a non-university tertiary education. But these differences were slim. In most cases, each level of education engendered markedly higher chances of employment.

Higher education also means more money, and the relationship between education and earnings is most striking in the United States. For example, an American man between 25 and 64 years old with only a grammar-school education makes just 69 percent of the average salary earned by a man with a high-school diploma. A man with a university education, in contrast, earned 164 percent of the high-school graduate's income.

This gap, which is similar for women of the same educational levels, is almost twice that found in most European countries. In all developed countries, however, higher levels of education corresponded to substantial gains in earnings.

BRIEFCASE

New Fidelity Offshore Fund Will Target Asian Equities

Fidelity is adding to its range of international funds with the launch of a Luxembourg-based vehicle that will invest in Asian equities. The Asian Special Situations Fund will commit at least 75 percent of its capital to stocks in Asian markets including Australia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Korea, China, Singapore, Sri Lanka, New Zealand, Taiwan and Thailand.

"This approach offers investors great potential in the Southeast Asian region, where economic prospects are good over the medium-to-long term," said Judy DeLaforce, Fidelity's London-based business development manager. "The markets are often characterized by a lack of quality independent research, and first-hand analysis can provide many opportunities to uncover attractive special situations."

The fund is offered at a fixed price until October 24. Minimum investment is \$1,500 (\$2,400). There is an initial charge of 5.25 percent and an annual fee of 1.5 percent. The fund benefits from the tax advantages (notably the absence of withholding tax on income) of its Luxembourg domicile.

For more information, call Fidelity in Tonbridge, England on (44-732) 361.144.

Fleming to Launch Natural-Resource Investment Trust

Asia may have its special situations, but commodities and natural resources are the next hot investment area, according to U.K. mutual-fund manager Fleming Investment Trust Management Limited (FITM). FITM plans to launch a natural resources investment trust (a closed-end mutual fund) that will invest in "a diversified and international portfolio of shares in companies engaged in the extraction, cultivation and processing of natural resources."

"The world-wide economy has now recovered from recession," said Patrick Gifford, chairman of FITM. "As a result, demand for natural resources is increasing, particularly in developing economies. These factors point to a period of strength for the prices of both energy and raw materials, and therefore for the share prices of natural-resource based companies."

For more information, call FITM in London on (44-71) 382.8989.

Singer & Friedlander Bullish On British Small Companies

Then again, maybe Asian stocks and the commodities world are not so attractive after all. Perhaps the smart money should be committed to U.K. small companies. That is the view of U.K. fund management group Singer & Friedlander Investment Funds, which has just launched a new fund investing in this sector.

The fund will be advised by Terry Smith, a well-known U.K. analyst and author of an iconoclastic book that exposed some corporate accounting practices as the gross pieces of fiction that they are.

Singer & Friedlander managing director Tony Fraher argues that, despite the hull in the U.K. small-companies sector this summer, the sector is set to regain its upward momentum. He adds that in periods of economic recovery and expansion, such as that currently being experienced by Britain, the small-company sector has sharply outperformed the rest of the market.

The fund will be open-ended with an initial charge of 4.5 percent. The minimum investment is \$1,000 (\$1,600), and the price of shares will be fixed during the offer period (October 31 to November 4). Expected gross yield in the first year is 2 percent.

For more information, call Singer & Friedlander in London on (44-71) 867.8777.

Market Luminaries to Speak At Conference Held in Paris

What are the real contours of today's financial world? Where should private investors' money be allocated? Is the "financial bubble" over? These and other similarly profound questions will be asked and answered by luminaries of the financial world at a conference in Paris (November 14 and 15) organized by the Finance Foundation in conjunction with fund-monitoring firm Micropal.

Chaired by professor Raymond Barre, a former prime minister of France, the conference will feature speakers such as Gilbert de Botton, chairman of fund management group GAM, and Elaine Garzarelli, a partner at Lehman Brothers in New York.

There is an attendance fee of 5,000 French francs (\$948).

For more information, write Regard International, 8 rue Fallempin, 75015, Paris, or call (33-1) 45.78.36.17, or fax (33-1) 45.77.73.61.

Irish Life Launches Bond Tied to Index Performances

Irish Life, an AA-rated insurance company with some \$10 billion in funds under management, is offering international investors a chance to participate in world equity markets through the medium of a guaranteed bond. The Guaranteed World Index Bond will return investors' capital at the end of a five-and-a-half-year term, beginning in January 1995.

The performance of the bond will be based on the S&P 500, the FT-SE 100, and the Tokyo First Section indexes, as well as various European indexes. The investment policy will "lock in" any gains in the indexes at the end of each trading day, so that "at the guarantee date of June 30, 2000, the amount payable is the original investment plus the highest locked-in increase in the World Index," promises Irish Life.

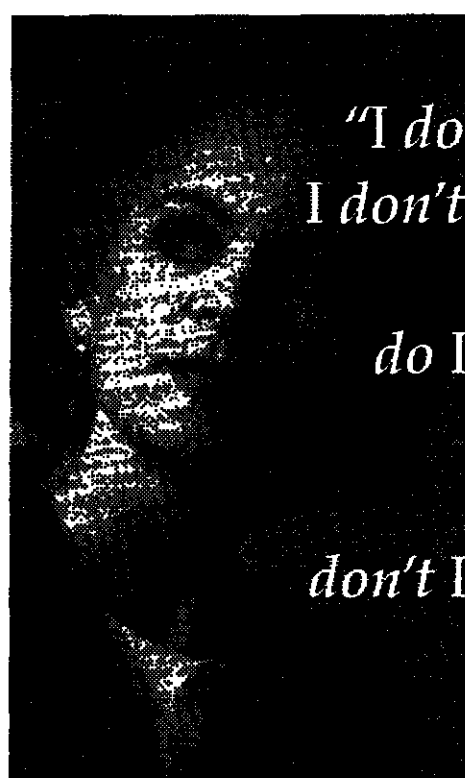
More information on the fund and a free guide that attempts to explain the magic of options and futures contracts can be obtained by calling Irish Life's U.K. offices on (44-727) 817.000. Or, you can write Irish Life at Victoria Street, St. Albans, Hertfordshire, AL1 5TF, England.

Money Under Management Falls in U.S. Unit Trusts

Tough times in the bond markets and increased redemptions by investors are reflected in a fall in the volume of funds under management in U.S. Unit Investment Trusts, vehicles that purchase fixed portfolios of selected bonds or stocks. Statistics from the Investment Company Institute, the Washington, D.C.-based trade body of the U.S. mutual fund industry, show that funds totaled \$6.15 billion under management through the end of September, compared to \$6.34 billion a year ago.

In next week's Money Report: a survey of international real estate.

The Money Report is edited by Martin Baker



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I don't have instant access
to my money
do I need the new International
Debit Card from
Standard Chartered or
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THE MONEY REPORT

In the U.S., Soaring Tuition Necessitates New Strategies

By Judith Rehak

FOR PARENTS in the United States who have barely recovered from signing the checks to pay tuition and room and board fees for their college-bound offspring, a new report has only confirmed what they already knew.

An annual survey just released by the College Board, a New York guidance and data group, reports that tuition and fees for four-year colleges in the U.S. are up 6 percent for the 1994-95 school year, double the inflation rate of 2.9 percent. An undergraduate at a private four-year college is paying an average \$11,709 for tuition, plus another \$4,976 for room and board.

At the most sought-after institutions, the news is even more disheartening. The Consortium On Financing Higher Education, a research organization funded by top U.S. colleges, says the median tuition fee for its 31 members this year is \$19,110. When room, board and fees are included, the average final bill is a scary \$26,874.

Not surprisingly, even parents who have sailed away a nest egg for their child's college education may find that they need to come up with a lot more cash to bridge the gap. And that reality is creating some

profound changes in the way college is paid for in the United States.

"A generation ago, the majority of parents financed their kids for 100 percent of their college education," said Lewis Alfest, a financial planner in New York. "These days, it's more often a partnership — some by the parents, and some assumed by the children."

Indeed, the Federal government will lend nearly \$18 billion to some 4 million American college students this year. By far, the most popular vehicle is the Stafford loan, where the student does not have to start repaying the principal until after graduation. Its variable rate, which is reset each July, is the lowest in the array of available loans, currently standing at 7.43 percent, up from 6.22 percent in the 1993-94 school term. A student can borrow up to \$5,500 a year.

If a student loan plus savings aren't sufficient, financial advisers say the next step might be for the parents to share the load through another government vehicle called PLUS (Parents Loans to Undergraduate Students), which has no limitations on how much a family earns for eligibility, and can cover up to the full cost of tuition, room and board each year.

Rates on these loans, currently 8.38 percent, are also reset each July. Informa-

tion on both Stafford and PLUS loans is available from the U.S. Department of Education in Washington, D.C. and from college financial aid offices.

An array of private lenders, such as Nellie Mae Inc. in Braintree, Massachusetts, and the Education Resources Institute, in Boston, have also entered the student loan business, although they often require parents to co-sign loans to students and run credit checks on both. These groups usually charge interest rates that are one to three percentage points higher than Stafford loans. Nellie Mae is currently offering 9.75 percent.

But perhaps the most significant trend in financing a college education is the growing use of the "financial aid package" put together by the schools themselves, and now needed by nearly half the students at private colleges. At COFHE schools, for example, this year's typical package consists of a grant ranging around \$13,000, a loan of about \$4,000, and a campus job that yields another \$1,800. That leaves the family to contribute \$8,074 to pay off the grand total of \$26,874.

The most obvious criterion for qualifying for a financial aid package is a family's annual income. "We encourage anyone with a family income up to \$100,000

to apply for financial aid," said Ted Bracken, a spokesman for COFHE. But for schools where tuition costs are lower, income eligibility ceilings are likely to be lower as well, and the makeup of the packages will vary. Mr. Bracken pointed out that other considerations also carry weight, such as having two children in college at the same time, heavy medical bills, or older parents who need protection of retirement money.

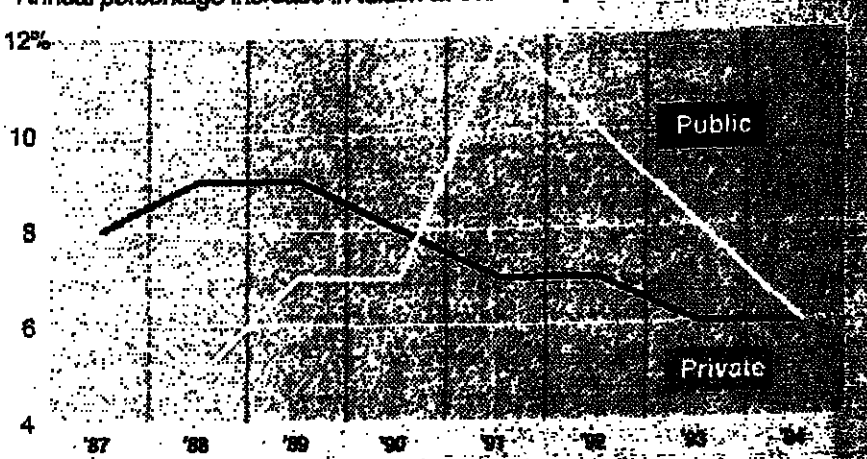
While colleges may not be happy about it, the widespread use of financial aid packages has produced another trend. Increasingly, say some analysts, students who have been accepted at more than one school play colleges off against each other in the hope of obtaining the best possible financial-aid package. In effect, this results in discounted tuitions.

"The broad issue is that colleges have gone from being sanctified to having to market themselves and be realistic about supply and demand," said Mr. Alfest. He compared filling each place in a class to the airline business, where the objective is to have each seat filled but where passengers will have paid widely varying fares.

Adds Mr. Bracken: "The critical thing is not to get obsessed with saving it. Set a goal and stick to it. If you can save the first year, that's already something."

Four-Year College Costs in the U.S.

Annual percentage increase in tuition at U.S. four-year colleges



Breakdown of costs for the 1994-95 school year

	Tuition and Fees	Books and supplies	Room and Board	Transportation	Other Personal Expenses	Estimated Total Expenses
Public	\$2,686	\$578	\$3,826	\$500	\$1,000	\$8,590
Private	\$11,709	\$685	\$4,976	\$500	\$1,000	\$18,194

Source: College Entrance Examination Board.

International Herald Tribune

Colleges Struggle To Defray Expenses With Endowment Income

By Amy Barrett

DARTMOUTH College is one school getting by in stingy times without firing teachers, turning off the heat in the gym or reaching into its endowment.

That's because Dartmouth earned a return of 7.8 percent on its \$800 million endowment in the year ended June 30. This compared with losses of about 1 percent each for the Standard & Poor's 500 Index of stocks and the Salomon Brothers Broad Investment bond index.

Lyn Hutton, vice president of Dartmouth, said she owes the fund's recent investment success to non-traditional — read riskier — investments in private equity, venture capital and international securities markets, which make up about 24 percent of its portfolio.

"You're not going to get 10 percent compounded annually with traditional stocks and bonds," said Miss Hutton. "You have to invest in what has the probability of generating that rate."

Other colleges will have to take the same risks in the 1990s, unless they want to cut their spending. The great bull markets that produced average annual returns of 12 percent for endowments over the last decade aren't expected to continue.

Moreover, what exacerbates schools' problems is that fewer students can afford to pay full tuition. The average U.S. private college tuition was \$15,128 in the 1992-1993 school year — the latest statistics available — and tuitions in the past two years have been rising by about 7 percent annually, more than twice the rate of inflation.

On average, U.S. colleges spent 4.3 percent of their endowments in fiscal year 1993, according to the 1993 National Association of College and

University Business Officers endowment study prepared by Cambridge Associates, and costs rose another 4.5 percent to 5 percent. That means schools need returns of about 9 percent just to keep services constant and endowments from eroding.

This past summer, Bennington College, even though it charges students \$25,800 a year, had to cut almost one-third of its faculty, including all its foreign language, instrumental music and art history professors.

Wesleyan University was forced to eliminate six teaching jobs and reduce its spending on things like career planning, school psychologists and medical services by 20 percent in the past two years.

The Middletown, Connecticut-based school earned a meager 2.8 percent on its endowment's investments in the year ending June 30, though it made the smart move of putting 12 percent of its \$320 million nest egg into international stocks. They returned 22 percent — not enough to overcome a 3.4 percent loss on domestic stocks and a loss of 1.4 percent return on the school's bond investments.

Dartmouth has already made the move away from traditional domestic securities. In the fiscal year ended June 30, the college cut its domestic equity allocation to 35 percent from 40 percent of the portfolio. It plans to trim at least three percentage points off the 28 percent it has invested in U.S. fixed-income securities, Miss Hutton said.

In the next year, she said, "we will continue with our aggressive strategy in alternative assets," including stocks in emerging markets and U.S. startup companies, and stocks sold in private placements.

Dartmouth also may make some real estate investments, said Miss Hutton.

Bloomberg Business News

Real Cost of Education for Expatriates' Children

	Assumed Educational Cost	Top Marginal Income Tax Bracket	Income Tax Cost (at top bracket)	Total Cost (before planning) (1)	Total as a % of Educ. Cost	Tax Planning Available
Belgium (2)	\$20,000	60%	\$30,000	\$50,000	250%	Yes
Holland	20,000	60%	30,000	50,000	250%	Yes
France	20,000	58%	28,780	48,780	244%	Yes
Spain	20,000	56%	25,455	45,455	227%	No
Japan (3)	20,000	55%	24,444	44,444	222%	Yes
Canada (3)	20,000	52%	21,667	41,667	208%	Yes
United States (3)	20,000	52%	21,667	41,667	208%	No
Germany	20,000	51%	20,816	40,816	204%	Yes
Sweden	20,000	50%	20,000	40,000	200%	No
Austria	20,000	47%	17,738	37,738	189%	Yes
Italy	20,000	46%	17,037	37,037	185%	No
Switzerland (3)	20,000	41%	13,898	33,898	169%	Yes
Britain	20,000	40%	13,333	33,333	167%	Yes
Korea	20,000	40%	0	20,000	100%	Yes

(1) Assumed Educational Cost plus Income Tax Cost equals Total Cost of education to unremunerated expatriate. (For example, a Belgian must earn \$50,000 and pay taxes of \$30,000 in order to have \$20,000 left to pay educational costs). (2) Including Communal tax of 7% and Caisse tax of 3%. (3) Includes local taxes.

Source: Ernst & Young

International Herald Tribune

Taxes Can Hit Expatriate School Allowances

By Martin Baker

EDUCATING one's children is important to expatriates. To be more precise, it scores an average of 4.8 on a scale between one (not important) and seven (very important), according to a recent survey of workers conducted by Runzheimer International, a Wisconsin-based relocation consultancy.

"Most companies pay actual expenses for elementary and secondary-level children of expatriates," revealed the survey of 4,272 employees who work outside corporate headquarters. Paying educational expenses up to a set limit is also common.

But paying fees is normally deemed to be part of the expatriate's payment package, and will usually be subject to tax. So it is vital for expatriates and their employers to look at the local tax regime. In Japan and Belgium, for example, tax breaks are only available if the educational costs are paid directly by the company.

In these countries, expatriates should therefore ask their companies to pay the fees directly. Otherwise, an educational allowance will end up in the hands of the taxman.

Pity those expatriates who get no help to put their teenage children through international schools. The cost is punitive, as they have to pay for the education with after-tax income.

Jack Anderson, a tax and legal partner at Ernst & Young in Paris, says: "If you have to pay for the education, you will need to earn another \$40,000 a year to get two kids through an international school. If you don't get any help from the employer, that is difficult to handle."

To get around this, there is the option of setting up a trust to pay for your child's education. Normally, money paid into such trusts is tax free or taxed at a lower rate.

Unfortunately, for those seeking to educate their offspring in the most tax-efficient manner, there is no such thing as a sound, general, internationally applicable rule to follow. The best general advice is to seek the counsel of a tax expert.

A Parent's Saga of Climbing the Education-Costs Mountain

By Robert C. Siner

THIS is a personal testimony on the travails of funding a college education. It may not be ideal for everybody, but it has worked for my wife and myself.

Our adventure began about 10 years ago, when a colleague was relating how much it cost to send his children to college. When he started talking about costs of over \$20,000 per year, I started paying closer attention.

At that time, our two boys were three and five years old.

A little research showed that college costs had begun a steep climb during the mid-1970s. Going further back, what had cost about \$3,500 when I entered college in 1960 had increased over 500 percent and was still going up. Earnings — at least my earnings — had not kept pace. After a period of denial, my wife and I finally sat down to find out just how much money we were talking about.

Some simple arithmetic gave us a figure of about \$30,000 a

year for a top college by the time my boys would be going. Multiply by four and double and you get \$240,000 — make it \$250,000 to be safe. A cool quarter of a million dollars. This estimate turned out to be surprisingly accurate.

A quick look at outside sources — scholarships, college grants, gifts from our parents or loans from our employers — showed us that none could be counted on. We would have to raise the \$250,000 and we had 10 years to do it.

Savings and investment seemed the only way. A check at the markets and at the current market wisdom revealed, encouragingly, that a 10 percent annual return seemed like a reasonable expectation. With a little luck, we thought we might be able to raise the \$250,000.

But when we did some detailed computation, we got some bad news. Figuring a 10 percent return, we would have to earn almost \$15,000 a year to earn \$250,000 in 10 years. Even if we dropped our retirement investments and cut back all expenses to the bone, the amount we could afford to invest would still leave us \$50,000 to \$75,000 short.

We decided simply to invest

as much as we could, maybe \$6,000 or 7,000 annually to start, and to increase our yearly contributions as our income grew. It was the best we could do, but if our yearly contributions didn't increase by much, the plan would still leave us over \$100,000 short. We began monthly investments in quality mutual funds. We'd have to borrow the rest.

It was a rational plan but one destined to fail since, in short, our house fell apart around us. During a four-year period, we had to replace every mechanical system in the house and make some major structural repairs. The costs were over \$100,000.

We decided to consolidate these debts into a second mortgage to reduce our payments to a manageable level. Paying for college became a lower priority.

Shortly thereafter, however, a bank mortgage officer told us that if we really wanted to save some money, we should take out a 20-year instead of a 30-year mortgage. That would, he said, cut our interest costs by a third and the monthly payment would be only a couple of hundred dollars more.

I remember thinking: What

about paying it off even faster? Maybe we could pay it off in 10 to 12 years. Then we could borrow what we needed for our kids' college costs.

We found out that we could get a 15-year mortgage at a lower rate, making our payments about \$500 per month more than the 30-year, but allowing us to save over half the interest costs. And as our income went up, we might be able to pay it off faster.

Three years later, the bank offered us a deal in which we increased our monthly payment by another \$100 and paid bi-weekly instead of monthly. This again cut our interest and, even better, trimmed our payoff time by another 2.5 years.

The bottom line is that, now, with the boys just a few years away from college age, it looks like we'll be able to bear the expense. But if each one gets into a top college, and no grants are forthcoming from the schools themselves, we'll still have to borrow about \$250,000.

Make that \$200,000. My parents recently surprised us with the news that they've saved about \$50,000 for the boys' education.

I remember thinking: What

national that offer financial aid do not advertise that fact. The TASIS school, for example, grants large sums of money each year to help parents foot the bills.

Fred Koval, director of admissions at the TASIS school, says: "We have strong financial aid programs. We look at income and whether or not the parents have company support. People can get anywhere from \$1,500 a year to a full scholarship for tuition, room and board."

Of course, even if the company is paying the fees, picking the right school for your children when you move abroad isn't easy. Children often feel unsettled, and there is the problem of which type of school system you want for your children.

In some capital cities, such as Brussels, Jakarta, Bahrain and Paris, the choice can be bewildering. Should one's children go to a school with a "national" curriculum based on those in one's home country? Or would an international, baccalaureate program be better? What about local schools?

The decision often depends upon the age of the children and the executive's future career plans. For children under the age of 14 the curriculum may not be that important, say some analysts, as there are considerable benefits to a local school where a new language and culture can be learned.

Margaret Grandy, head of admissions at the American School in London says: "Some American parents want their children to speak French so, when they move to Paris, they will put them into local schools. Others want continuity, which is why they chose schools like ours." At the American School, a U.S. curriculum is taught, but the students play rugby, not American football.

If the posting abroad is only for a few years, say other observers, it may be best to find a school offering a national curriculum in order to minimize disruption for the child. But executives likely to be sent abroad again should bear in mind that the next country might not have such a curriculum available.

American, British and French expatriates have the greatest chance of finding a school offering their national curriculum around the world. For other nationalities, it may be better to start children in an international baccalaureate program, even if a national curriculum school is available in the first posting abroad.

Rosetta Mirgain, admissions director at The International School of Brussels, says: "Swedes may have difficulty finding a Swedish school in their next posting. That's why they consider sending their children to our school, although there's a Swedish school in Brussels."

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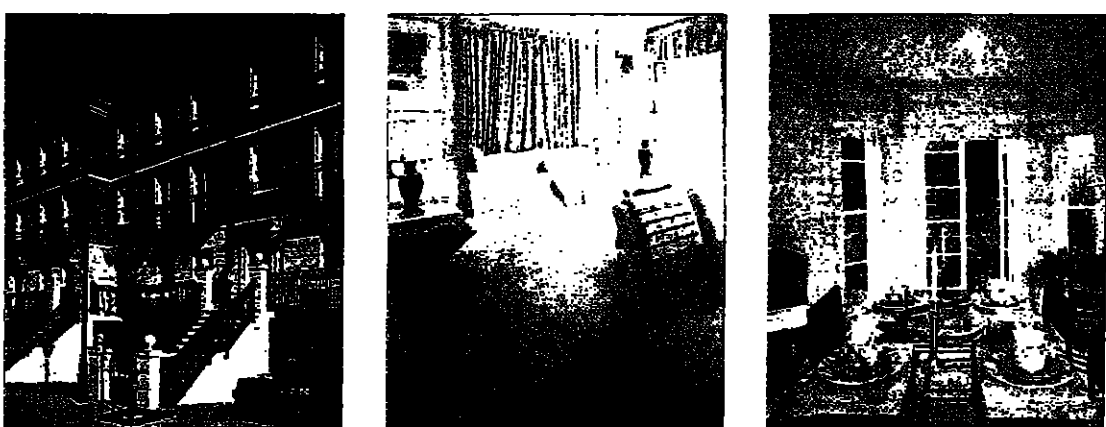
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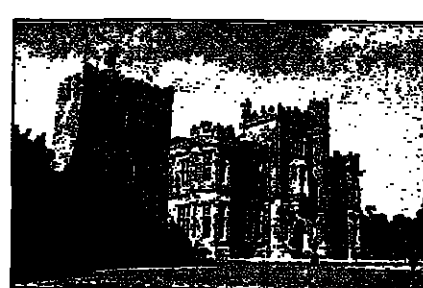
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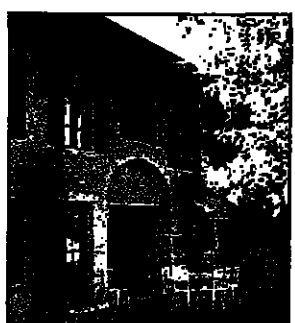


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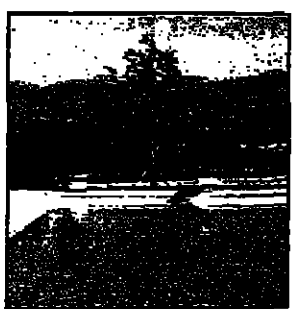
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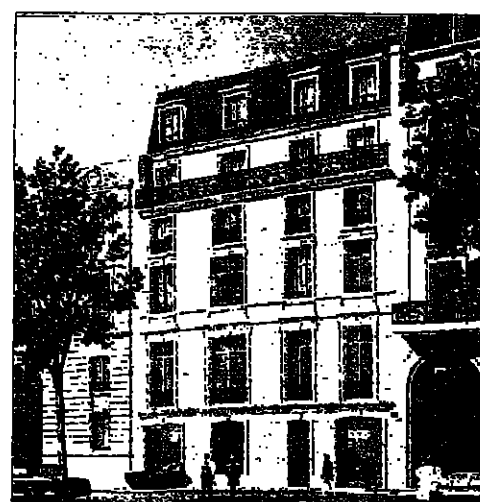
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THE MONEY REPORT

Is the European MBA Becoming a Mediocre Business Accreditation?

By Barbara Wall

In today's tight job market, recruiters can afford to be choosy. Even the much-vaunted Master of Business Administration degree, or MBA, may be scorned if it doesn't bear the stamp of a top school.

Once upon a time, all of the top business schools were in the United States. But European business schools, according to some analysts, have taken great steps forward over the past decade. One question today is whether European schools offering MBAs have gone into decline along with the job market they serve.

"There was a spell during the mid- to late 1980s when commerce and industry had an insatiable appetite for MBA graduates," said Pierre Salzman, director of public affairs at the International School for Management Development, or IMD, in Lausanne, Switzerland.

"However, the proliferation of MBA degrees and European-wide economic recession has, quite naturally, led recruitment companies and the media to question the value of an MBA qualification."

A number of observers believe that the problem is not the preponderance of MBA graduates, but the dearth of schools offering top-notch programs.

"Recruiters will always be attracted to reputable management schools," said Mr. Salzman. "But marginal academic institutions are turning to MBA programs as potential money spinners, and this practice is reflected in the standard of the MBA being offered. The top schools rarely make a profit from the MBA program, as any surplus cash is plowed back into research."

"Less scrupulous establishments, however, will spend the bare minimum on course material, pack the classes as full as possible, and employ tutors with little or no teaching experience. And, they get away with it."

Roger McCormick, director general of the Association of MBAs, a London-based trade association representing U.K. schools that offer MBAs, said the United States has also suffered a glut of MBA programs during the last decade. He added, however, that as applications have tailed off, there has been a noticeable shake-out among providers.

European MBA Programs

Annual tuition costs, 1994

Bradford University (U.K.)	\$11,290	\$9,480*
City University (U.K.)	11,850	20,540*
Cranfield (U.K.)	15,800	12,840
European University (France)	9,120	NA
Imperial College, London	12,640	14,220
INSEAD (France)	27,560 (1)	NA
IMD (Switzerland)	29,680	NA
London Business School (2)	15,000	33,970*
RVB (Netherlands)	17,850	14,280*
Strathclyde University (Scotland)	11,850	3,550

* Total cost for the course.

(1) Cost includes research materials and books.

(2) London Business School offers a two-year MBA program.

Abbreviations: INSEAD, European Institute of Business Administration; IMD, Institute for Management Development; RVB, Netherlands International Institute for Management Development.

Source: Association of MBAs; Business schools.

IHT

But since the European MBA market has not yet reached a saturation point, some analysts feel the marginal schools will continue to hang onto their market shares. "The U.K. is one of the highest producers of MBA graduates in Europe," said Mr. McCormick. "Yet MBA production in Britain is still only one-third of that in the U.S. even on a population-adjusted basis."

A spokesman for the European Foundation of Management Development, a Brussels-based trade group, said that negative publicity surrounding some MBA programs has had a positive effect because it has encouraged the majority of business schools to improve their courses. "During the last few years there has been a notable improvement in the quality of programs across the board," said the spokesman.

While some corporations have criticized MBA programs for being too academic and too cut off from the real world of business, many top schools have reacted by forging closer links with industry. Indeed, some companies now advise universities on the design of MBA programs and actively support research efforts.

Schools such as INSEAD and the European University, moreover, are placing greater emphasis on the importance of field visits to businesses and offices, as well as encouraging companies to take a direct interest in school projects.

Jerry Huxell, associate dean of the Netherlands International Institute for Management Development, a school known as RVB, believes the best way to prepare students for a management position is to encourage specialization. He said companies are expressing a preference for graduates with specific skills, because they tend to become productive within the business world relatively quickly.

Students at RVB spend the first six months in a basic course that offers teaching in core disciplines such as accounting, economics, finance and marketing. The student then selects a particular area to specialize in for the next six months. One of the most popular areas, according to Mr. Huxell, is that of general and strategic management.

A recent development on the MBA scene is the growth of part-time and off-campus learning programs. Many schools that offer such correspondence courses are based in Britain, among the best-known being The Henley School of Management, which currently has 6,000 students registered in its MBA program.

An often-mentioned drawback to correspondence courses, however, is that stu-

dents must forego opportunities to mix with their peer group and to take part in joint work projects and research activities.

"Teamwork is an important element in any MBA program, because it helps develop analytical capabilities and interactive skills," said Helen Henderson, director of admissions at INSEAD. "And if the student body is multinational, full-time students can also gain exposure to other cultures."

European business schools have been through a difficult patch, but observers agree that the next few years should be easier.

"The new buzzwords in the corporate world are 'downsizing' and 'downsizing,'" said Mr. McCormick. "What that effectively means is that companies are looking to empower at a more junior level, so recruiters should be particularly interested in young, talented middle-managers with good MBA degrees."

Eastern Europe Looking to U.K. Schools

By Rupert Bruce

In the days before the Iron Curtain came down, the granddaughter of former Russian leader Josef Stalin was one of the few children from Eastern Europe or the former Soviet Union to attend a British "public" school, as those which are chiefly supported by student tuition are referred to in the United Kingdom.

But that is changing, as some students from the former Soviet bloc have been able to make use of new freedoms and affluence to gain a traditional, British boarding-school education, one aimed at gaining admission to a top university.

According to the U.K.-based Independent Schools Information Service, or ISIS, there are now more than 100 fee-paying students from the former Soviet Union enrolled in British schools. Moreover, while the few students who came to England during the Communist years tended to be the sons and daughters of government officials, today's are the offspring of successful entrepreneurs.

John Towey, head of ISIS's international branch, said he is aware of about 40 such students who matriculated to U.K. schools last month, adding that there are bound to be more. But why bother sending children to a school so far away?

"It is a mixture of things," said Brian Underwood, headmaster of Sussex-based Newlands Manor, whose tuition is a hefty £10,185 (\$16,250) a year, and which currently has more than 10 students from the East. "Safety, security, health, and of course the English language and the British public-school system's reputation for a rigorous intellectual education."

Mr. Underwood added: "I have one boy whose parents own what is probably Moscow's best restaurant. He cannot go out for fear of being kidnapped. Others are sent here to get away from the pollution in places like Kiev in the Ukraine, which is close to Chernobyl."

According to Mr. Towey, the first Eastern Europeans started turning up in his London office two years ago. Initially, he

To meet growing demand, a number of agencies have started up, which, for a fee, will research and recommend U.K. schools for foreign parents looking to place their children. Mr. Towey said he is reluctant to endorse any of these, however, as some do not cover a comprehensive range of schools.

Citizens of the former Soviet Union seem more able to afford British school fees than those from the rest of Eastern Europe. Indeed, say experts, there are few fee-paying students from countries such as Poland and the Czech Republic attend-

"wonderful violinist from Prague," he said.

"Some of them are obviously outstanding sportsmen, and many of them do all sorts of things like editing student newspapers," said Mr. Schlich. "I think we are really looking for the sort of people who are going to be the leaders of the next generation," he added.

Other British schools often considered by Eastern European parents, say observers, include Holmewood House, a prep school based in Tonbridge Wells, Kent, and Taunton School, in Somerset. In Britain, so-called "prep" schools are for 7- to 13-year-olds, while "public" schools are for 13- to 18-year-olds.

While the fees of such schools are evidently within the means of some East European and Russian parents, there are many more, of course, who wish to send their children to Britain but simply can't afford it. Roger Wicks, headmaster of Kent College, a public school in Canterbury whose tuition is £9,627 a year, said he had two students from Lithuania enrolled for this year's fall term. But he received short notes from each set of parents—one the day before the term started and one the day after—saying that the students would not be attending.

No reason was given, but he said he suspected that tuition costs were the problem.

There have also been unsurprising hitches with a few children. "There have been problems with a few Russian children who have turned up unable to cope linguistically or emotionally, in that it is simply a huge culture shock," said Mr. Schlich.

But the benefits of having students from Eastern Europe in Western schools are many, according to those who teach them. Indeed, many teachers enthuse about the benefits to teenagers of meeting others from different cultures and say that such exchanges should draw Western and Eastern Europe closer in the future.

And as more parents living in the East reach higher levels of affluence, some add, more of their children are likely to attend schools in the West.

Some students from the former Soviet bloc have been able to make use of new freedoms and affluence to gain a traditional, British, boarding-school education.

ing school in England. There are, however, a number of sixth-form students, or those about 16 to 18 years of age, who have been granted free places.

The Headmasters' Conference East European Initiative, a privately-funded program aimed at bringing Eastern European students to British schools, has given 76 full scholarship places to pupils this year, having given 55 in the 1992/1993 school year, the first in which it operated. The program grants places to teenagers of outstanding academic ability and unspecified personal qualities.

Robin Schlich, the European liaison officer at the £12,210-a-year Uppingham School in Leicestershire, which has a number of scholarship pupils, says that the "personal qualities" may include all sorts of things. Uppingham, for example, has a

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SPORTS

Browns Nearly Shut Out Oilers, Run Mark to 5-1

By Bill Plaschke

Houston — They have a color-blind quarterback famous for hitting receivers in the numbers. That is, the numbers on their backs.

They have an old running back whose claim to fame is the worst fumble in team history.

They have two former Pro Bowl linebackers who are making their first important tackles in eight years.

Their biggest and best defensive player will never have a catchy nickname like "The Refrigerator" — because he is the Fridge's little brother.

But before Michael Dean Perry interrupts this story with one of those giant swats that helped put down the Houston Oilers on Thursday night, one more thing should be noted about the Cleveland Browns.

They own the National Football League's second-best record after an 11-8 victory over the Oilers at the Astrodome.

And if you don't think this 5-1 team is a legitimate American Football Conference Super Bowl contender, then you haven't been watching a conference where nobody rattles face masks like this anymore.

"Sooner or later, people are going to start paying attention," said cornerback Don Griffin after the Browns' fifth consecutive victory. "We're going to make them."

If they do, it will be with people like the bland coach, Bill Belichick, erratic quarterback Vinny Testaverde, prehistoric running back Earnest Byner, and former New York Giants linebackers Pepper Johnson and Carl Banks.

But it will mostly be because of team defense.

The Browns came within 28 seconds of pitching their second shutout, nearly causing an Oilers team to leave the field scoreless for the first time in five years.

They have allowed only four touchdowns in their last four

games, and are allowing a league-low 11 points per game for the season.

But their most impressive statistic was two: The number of gloves taken from rookie cornerback Isaac Booth as he left the field.

Booth, who thwarted two fourth-quarter drives with an end-zone deflection and interception at the eight-yard line, made the mistake of sticking his hands in a makeshift end-zone "Dawg Pound" filled with Browns fans.

He learned that, with the team off to its best start since Jim Brown was playing in 1965, the people in those pounds bite.

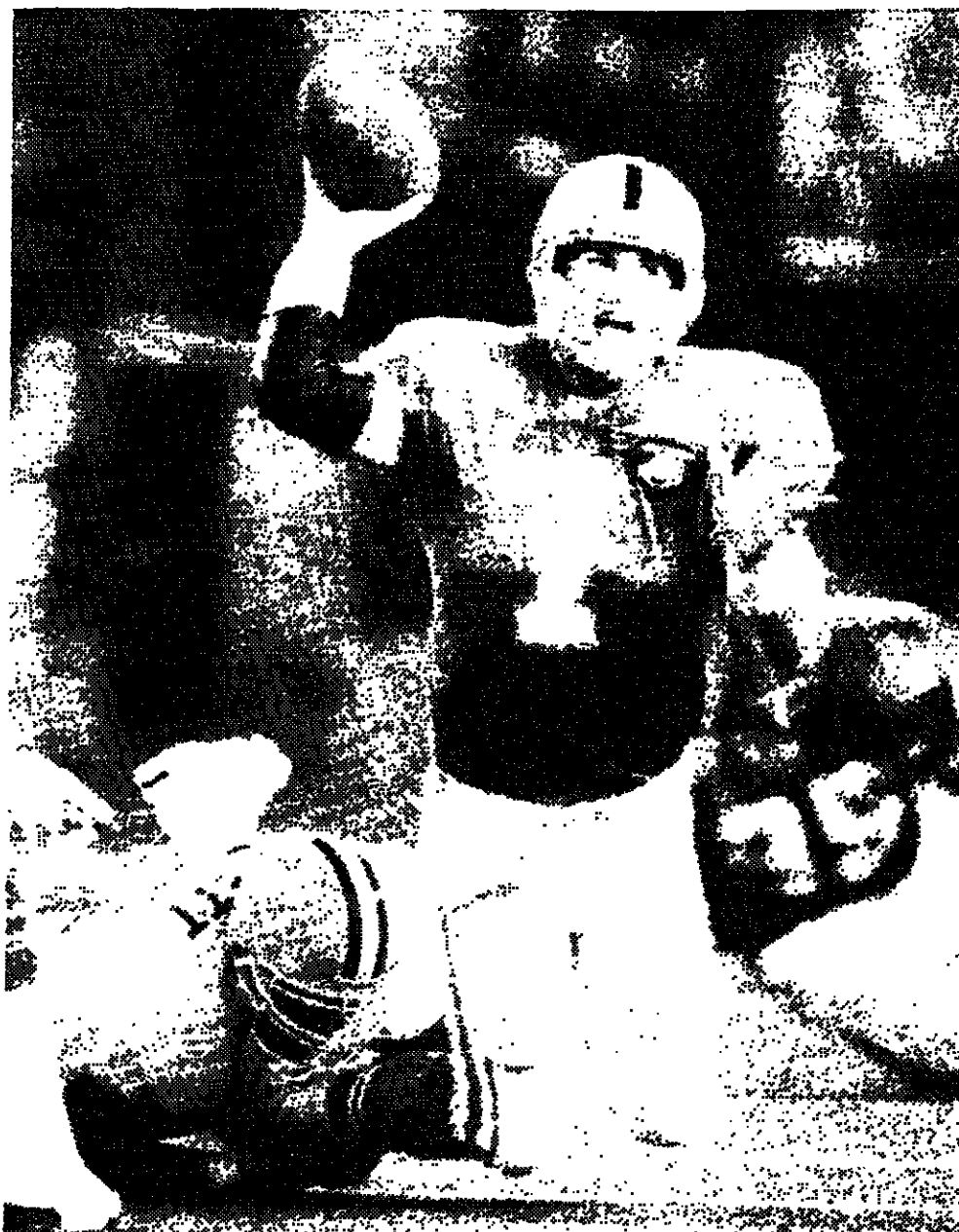
This defense is so good, it intimidates the offense, which accumulated 193 yards and the touchdown on a 25-yard pass from Testaverde to Mark Carrier in the first half.

And then shut down. The Browns gained just 67 yards in the second half.

"We know we're going to get the ball in good field position from our defense, and we know we had better capitalize," said Testaverde, who threw two more interceptions to give him a league-leading 10.

Winning the games they are supposed to win with a third-place schedule, the Browns could finish the season at 11-5, and home-field advantage for the wintery postseason.

It all depends on whether they have any gloves left.



The Oilers' Buckey Richardson just got off a pass before being sacked by Rob Burnett.

Special Mediator In Baseball Talks

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — In an effort to revive talks between major league baseball players and owners, the Clinton administration, said Friday that a former labor secretary, W.J. Usery, would act as a special mediator in the dispute.

Usery was mediator during the 1974 National Football League strike. He was a labor secretary in the Ford administration and head of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service under Presidents Nixon and Ford.

When football players struck for 44 days before the 1974 NFL season, Usery helped settle the dispute before the season began.

He also helped end the six-month coal miners' strike last year. Usery, called the nation's top mediator by the Labor Department, is known for long negotiating sessions — up to 44 hours — and prodding the parties.

"He cajoled, he yelled, but the most important thing, Bill Usery, refused to throw in the towel," Thomas Hoffman, a spokesman for the coal operators, said last year.

Players and owners haven't met since Sept. 9, five days before owners canceled the World Series for the first time since 1904. The sides met just three times since the players struck Aug. 12.

Officials of the FMCS, led by national director John Calhoun, Wells, entered the talks the day after the strike began, but were unable to produce any breakthroughs.

NHL's Dispute Spreads To Lockout in Europe

By Joe Lapointe

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The National Hockey League's labor confrontation has spread beyond North America with René Fasel, president of the International Ice Hockey Federation, announcing that locked-out NHL players will not be allowed to join any teams in Europe during the labor dispute.

The issue of European employment is coming to a head because about 100 NHL players come from European countries where seasons are under way. Several players and their agents have talked with teams in countries such as Sweden, Finland and Russia.

"We don't allow NHL players to play in Europe," Fasel said Thursday in a telephone interview from Switzerland. "They have a contract with the NHL, and it's not so good that they may play one month and go back after that."

Fasel represents a worldwide organization with 55 federations. The IIHF recently signed a three-year agreement with the NHL to co-operate on transfer payments, Olympic participation and other tournaments. The contract has to be ratified by the NHL Players Association, and it hasn't been yet.

Fasel's statement came as a surprise to Don Meehan, a powerful Toronto-based agent who represents several European clients, and to Ron Salzer, another top agent who said five or six European teams were bidding on the part-time services of Vancouver's Pavel Bure.

"This would be very disturbing," Salzer said.

Another agent, Mark Gandler, said he was trying to place several of his clients in both Europe and in the International Hockey League, a strong minor league based in the United States.

Gandler said that if European players were prevented from working in Europe during a lockout, he would sue the NHL. Among his clients are Alexei Yashin of the Ottawa Senators, and Alexander Zemak and Valeri Zelepukin of the Devils and Darius Kasparaitis of the New York Islanders.

The Week 7 Matchups

New York Times Service

Philadelphia (4-1) at Dallas (4-1): The game for first place in NFC East. Eagles lead league in time of possession (37:01). Cowboys' Alvin Harper leads league in yards per reception with 30.9. Eagles pass rush has at least three sacks in the last four games, but will have to stop Emmitt Smith, Michael Irvin, Troy Aikman and Harper. Odds makers favor Cowboys by 8½ points.

San Francisco (4-2) at Atlanta (4-2): The game for first place in NFC West. Falcons, whose 15 interceptions lead NFL, have been gaining confidence, while 49ers have had their shaken quite a bit. With offensive line still shaky, Steve Young is averaging 4.5 yards a carry. 49ers by 5.

L.A. Raiders (2-3) at Miami (4-2): Raiders' Terry McDaniel has returned two interceptions for touchdowns and, with five interceptions, is tied for lead in NFL. But Dan Marino has thrown 15 touchdown passes, most in NFL, and Dolphins have converted 70 percent (7-of-10) of fourth down attempts. Dolphins by 4½ points.

Indianapolis (2-4) at Buffalo (4-2): Bruce Smith's 7 sacks leads AFC, while Bills have won eight of last nine against Colts, and in convincing fashion. But Marshall Faulk's 752 yards from scrimmage leads AFC, and Jim Kelly has been struggling behind shuffled and ineffective offensive line. Colts revamped pass rush, anchored by linebacker Tony Bennett, could have a big day. Bills by 9.

New York Jets (3-3) vs. New England (3-3): Jets found some offense last week with running back Adrian Murrell coming off

bench to rush for 65 yards. They will need more to beat Drew Bledsoe, who leads NFL in passing yards with 2,072. Jets by 3.

Arizona (1-4) at Washington (1-5): Cardinals have No. 3 rushing defense in AFC (68.6 yards), but quarterback merrymaking continues. Steve Buehler might be starting if Jay Schroeder's injured elbow isn't well enough. Redskins' Brian Mitchell leads NFL in punt returns with a 19.8 yards average. Cardinals by 2.

Cincinnati (0-5) at Pittsburgh (3-2): Barry Foster has rushed for 433 yards in last four games against Bengals. Steelers have 14 sacks in last four games. Steelers by 12½.

N.Y. Giants (3-2) at L.A. Rams (2-4): Rams' Jerome Bettis is No. 2 rusher in NFL and has gained 100 or more yards in four of the last five games. Giants' ailing running back Rodney Hampton (bruised kidneys, back injury) should be stronger this week and provide more thump on offense. Giants by 3.

San Diego (5-0) at New Orleans (2-4): Saints' offensive line has allowed one sack in last three games and its three sacks allowed are fewest in NFL. But running game is anemic. For Chargers, Stan Humphries' 8.82 yards per pass play leads NFL, and has Natron Means as sledgehammer in backfield. Chargers by 3.

Kansas City (3-2) at Denver (1-4): Chiefs' offense hasn't scored a touchdown in eight quarters, but Broncos gave up nine touchdowns passes in first three games. John Elway has thrown five touchdowns and five interceptions. Chiefs by 1.

These matchups were compiled by Timothy W. Smith.

SCOREBOARD

Asian Games

Badminton
Semi-finals, Men, Singles
Joko Supriatno, Indonesia, def. Kim Hak-hyun, South Korea, 15-4, 15-3; Harryanto Arbi, Indonesia, def. Tang Jintao, China, 15-7, 15-7.

Baseball
Gold Medal
Japan 4, South Korea 5

Baseball
Bronze Medal
Taiwan 9, China 4

Baseball
Men, For 7th Place
Saudi Arabia 9, Iran 8

Baseball
For 9th Place
Kazakhstan 7, Taiwan 4

Cycling
Men, Sprint, Gold Medal
Toshiyuki Saito, Japan, def. Hyun Byung-chul, South Korea

Cycling
Bronze Medal
Toshiyuki Saito, Japan, def. N. Nur Rachman, Indonesia

4-Kilometer Team Pursuit
1. South Korea (Hyun Byung-chul, Ji Sun-hwan, Chung Young-hoon, Park Min-soo), 4:22.99 (Asian record); old record 4:28.37, Japan, 1991; 2. Kazakhstan, 4:28.85; 3. Japan, 4:28.98.

Women, Sprint, Gold Medal
Wang Yanyan, China, def. Cheng Yubin, China

Women, Sprint, Bronze Medal
Lu Jinhua, China, def. Yang Hui-chen, Taiwan

Field Hockey
Men
China 1, India 0

Field Hockey
Women
Uzbekistan 4, Singapore 0

Field Hockey
South Korea 4, Japan 0

Field Hockey
Gold — South Korea (5-0-0); Silver — Japan (3-1-1); Bronze — China (2-2-2).

Handball
Men
China 22, Saudi Arabia 22

Handball
Women
South Korea 24, Japan 21

Handball
Gold — South Korea (3-1-1); Silver — Japan (2-2-1); Bronze — China (2-2-2).

Judo
Women, 52 Kilograms, Gold Medal

Hyun Soak-hee, South Korea, def. Atsuko Tokada, Japan, Ippon

Wrestling
Wang Jia, China, and Tseng Hsiao-ten, Taiwan

Wrestling
54 Kilograms, Gold Medal
Jung Sun-ram, South Korea, def. Noriko Saito, Japan, Ippon

Wrestling
Bronze Medal
Li Chang, China, and Pannom Chao, India

Wrestling
Men, 65 Kilograms, Gold Medal
Yukimasa Nakamura, Japan, def. Ivan Karasicki, Kazakhstan, Ippon

Wrestling
Bronze Medal
Hao Yi, China, and Dushanba Batulga, Mongolia

Wrestling
68 Kilograms, Gold Medal
Chung Hoon, South Korea, def. Shiro To-yama, Japan, Ippon

Wrestling
Bronze Medal
Ismael Vachaganov, Kazakhstan, and Hailun Balboldat, Mongolia

Kabaddi
India 48, Pakistan 20

Kabaddi
Pakistan 49, Japan 18

Kabaddi
India 84, Nepal 32

Kabaddi
India (4-0); Silver — Bangladesh (2-1); Bronze — Pakistan (2-2).

Table Tennis
Men
2000-Meter Steeplechase

1. Sun Biao, China, 8:21.72 (Asian record); old record 8:24.64, Kazuhiro Yamada, Japan, 1991; 2. A. Al-Mozzani, Saudi Arabia, 8:33.94; 3. Yasunori Uchitomi, Japan, 8:37.74.

Table Tennis
Women, Sprint, Gold Medal
Pale Yum

1. Igor Potapovich, Kazakhstan, 5:45 (Asian record); old record 5:45, Liang Xueming, China, 1991; 2. Grigory Seregin, Kazakhstan, 5:58; 3. Kim Chul-hyun, South Korea, 5:40.

Table Tennis
Men, Sprint, Gold Medal
Shin Pil

1. Liu Hao, China, 19:26 meters (Asian record); old record 18:49, Chen Shaohe, China, 1991; 2. Sergey Rostovskiy, Kazakhstan, 19:24; 3. Xie Shengrong, China, 18:44.

Table Tennis
Women, Sprint, Gold Medal
Ding Saisik, Kazakhstan, 17:21; 2. Takashi Komatsu, Japan, 14:58; 3. Sergey Arzamasov, Kazakhstan, 14:57.

Table Tennis
Women, Sprint, Gold Medal
Zhang Cui, China, 18:78; 2. Mo Wei, China, 17:52; 3. Vadim Popov, Uzbekistan, 18:78.

Table Tennis
Women, Sprint, Gold Medal
Yao Nam-kyu, South Korea, def. Mo Wenge, China, 21-17, 21-14, 21-14.

Table Tennis
Women, Sprint, Gold Medal
Wang Tzu, China, def. Kim Toek-soo, South Korea, 21-15, 21-17, 21-17.

Table Tennis
Gold Medal
Wang, China, def. Yao, South Korea, 24-22, 21-17, 20-22, 21-12.

Table Tennis
Men, Singles, Semifinals
Yao Nam-kyu, South Korea, def. Mo Wenge, China, 21-17, 21-14, 21-14.

Table Tennis
Men, Singles, Semifinals
Wang Tzu, China, def. Kim Toek-soo, South Korea, 21-15, 21-17, 21-17.

Table Tennis
Gold Medal
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Table Tennis
Men, Singles, Semifinals
Wang Tzu, China, def. Kim Toek-soo, South Korea, 21-15, 21-17, 21-17.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"WHENEVER MY MOM THINKS I NEED A GOOD TALKING TO, THIS WILSON SAYS I NEED A HUG."

JUMBLE
Unscramble these four words, one letter in each column, to form four ordinary words.

DAHEA
TOPIL
SABOR
PLECOM

How many of the words listed below can you find in the jumble?

Answers: Monday, Thursday, Saturday, Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and the word "Jumble" itself.

Answers: Monday, Thursday, Saturday, Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and the word "Jumble" itself.

Answers: Monday, Thursday, Saturday, Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and the word "Jumble" itself.

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Answers: Monday, Thursday, Saturday, Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and the word "Jumble" itself.

PEANUTS



HEY, CHUCK, WE HAD FUN PLAYING FOOTBALL. DIDN'T WE?

YES, I WISH IT WOULD GO AWAY.

WHAT'S THAT OLD SAYING MOM USED TO USE? "FEED A COLD, STARVE A FEVER."

ON THE OTHER HAND...

GARFIELD

STILL HAVE YOUR OLD GARFIELD?

YES, I WISH IT WOULD GO AWAY.

WHAT'S THAT OLD SAYING MOM USED TO USE? "FEED A COLD, STARVE A FEVER."

ON THE OTHER HAND...

GARFIELD

STILL HAVE YOUR OLD GARFIELD?

YES, I WISH IT WOULD GO AWAY.

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YES, I WISH IT WOULD GO AWAY.

WHAT'S THAT OLD SAYING MOM USED TO USE? "FEED A COLD, STARVE A FEVER."

ON THE OTHER HAND...

GARFIELD

CALVIN AND HOBBES



I STAND FIRM IN MY BELIEF OF WHAT'S RIGHT? I REFUSE TO COMPROMISE MY PRINCIPLES!

I'M LOCKING YOU UP FOR SIX MONTHS!

THAT'S NOT MUCH TIME...

...IN TURKEY

WIZARD OF ID

SURE, THIS MAN ROBBED THE BANK!

I'M LOCKING YOU UP FOR SIX MONTHS!

THAT'S NOT MUCH TIME...

...IN TURKEY

WIZARD OF ID

SURE, THIS MAN ROBBED THE BANK!

I'M LOCKING YOU UP FOR SIX MONTHS!

THAT'S NOT MUCH TIME...

...IN TURKEY

WIZARD OF ID

SURE, THIS MAN ROBBED THE BANK!

I'M LOCKING YOU UP FOR SIX MONTHS!

THAT'S NOT MUCH TIME...

...IN TURKEY

WIZARD OF ID



DAVE BARRY

Nonlunch With Hillary

MIAMI — If I'm going to luncheon with Hillary Clinton, I feel a deep moral obligation to provide an irresponsible, highly distorted account of it.

I am not one to drop names, but I was recently invited to a private luncheon with Hillary Rodham Clinton, First Lady of the Whole Entire United States.

This is true. I got the invitation from Mrs. Clinton's office, and I said that heck yes, I would go. I will frankly admit that I was excited. Mrs. Clinton would be the most important federal human with whom I have ever privately luncheoned.

I did once attend a dinner with Richard (Dick) Cheney when he was the secretary of defense under President George (Herbert Walker) Bush, but that was not a one-on-one situation. That was at the Cartoonists' Dinner, an annual event wherein political cartoonists get a chance to come out from behind their drawing boards and, in an informal setting with high-level federal officials, make fools of themselves. Cartoonists, as a group, exhibit a level of social sophistication generally associated with pie fights.

As a maturity-impaired individual, I have had the honor of being invited to the Cartoonists' Dinner on several occasions, which, as I mentioned, is how I came to meet Dick Cheney. I actually met him about six times. You know those situations where you have consumed a few unnecessary beers and think you're being the funniest thing on two feet, whereas in fact you're just being stupid?

But humiliating yourself in front of the secretary of defense, as impressive as it is, is not on a par with being invited to a private luncheon with the first lady. I was especially eager to share my views on health care, assuming I could think some up. Also I wanted to find out what it was

like to be a first lady. Once, at a dinner, I sat next to a very funny first lady of a large state that shall remain nameless. She told me that she and some other governors' wives had once come up with the idea of getting life-size smiling photographs of themselves and mounting them on pieces of cardboard to be used as portable first ladies.

"That's all they really need to represent us," the governor's wife told me, "because all we ever do is stand there and smile, and they introduce the governor, and then they say, 'And here is his lovely wife,' even if she is actually a dog."

I was fired up about my impending luncheon with Mrs. Clinton. Everything seemed set — until Mrs. Clinton's staff person, Lisa Caputo, informed me that the luncheon was going to be "off the record." I asked what that meant.

"Mrs. Clinton would like to meet you," Caputo said. "This is a chance for you to get together and have a good time. But you can't write about it."

My crest fell when I heard those words, because I knew I could not accept this restriction. I am a professional journalist, and if I'm going to have luncheon with one of the most powerful U.S. political figures, then I feel a deep moral obligation to provide you, my readers, with an irresponsible and highly distorted account of it.

I explained this to Caputo, but it was no use; either the luncheon had to be off the record, or there would be no luncheon. So in closing, I want to say: Mrs. Clinton, if you're reading this, I hope we can sit down and have fun on the record, and if it would make you feel more comfortable, you're certainly welcome to also invite your know-who. (Dick Cheney.)

Knight-Ridder Newspapers

By Barbara Rosen

BRUSSELS — If a college student from Papua New Guinea and a Jamaican high school teacher try to converse and can't understand one another, can they both be speaking English?

Tom McArthur thinks so and says it's time to see English as a family of languages. McArthur is editor of "The Oxford Companion to the English Language" and is now writing "The English Languages" for Cambridge University Press. He is also editor of the review English Today.

"The way in which scholars now look at English has radically changed," he says. "It is very unlikely that people will ever go back to thinking of English as one entity."

Other experts disagree. "It is a gross exaggeration," says Randolph Quirk, author of "The Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language."

McArthur draws his family of Englishes in concentric circles. At the center stands World Standard English, the language used internationally in the media, education, science and technology and which, he says, "is highly comprehensible to educated people in the mainstream English-speaking countries."

Next come geographic branches, the Englishes used in education and the media in, for example, the United States, Australia, the Caribbean, East Asia and Southern Africa. Some of these are standardized, with their own dictionaries and style guides; others, such as those used in India and Singapore, are in the process of becoming standardized.

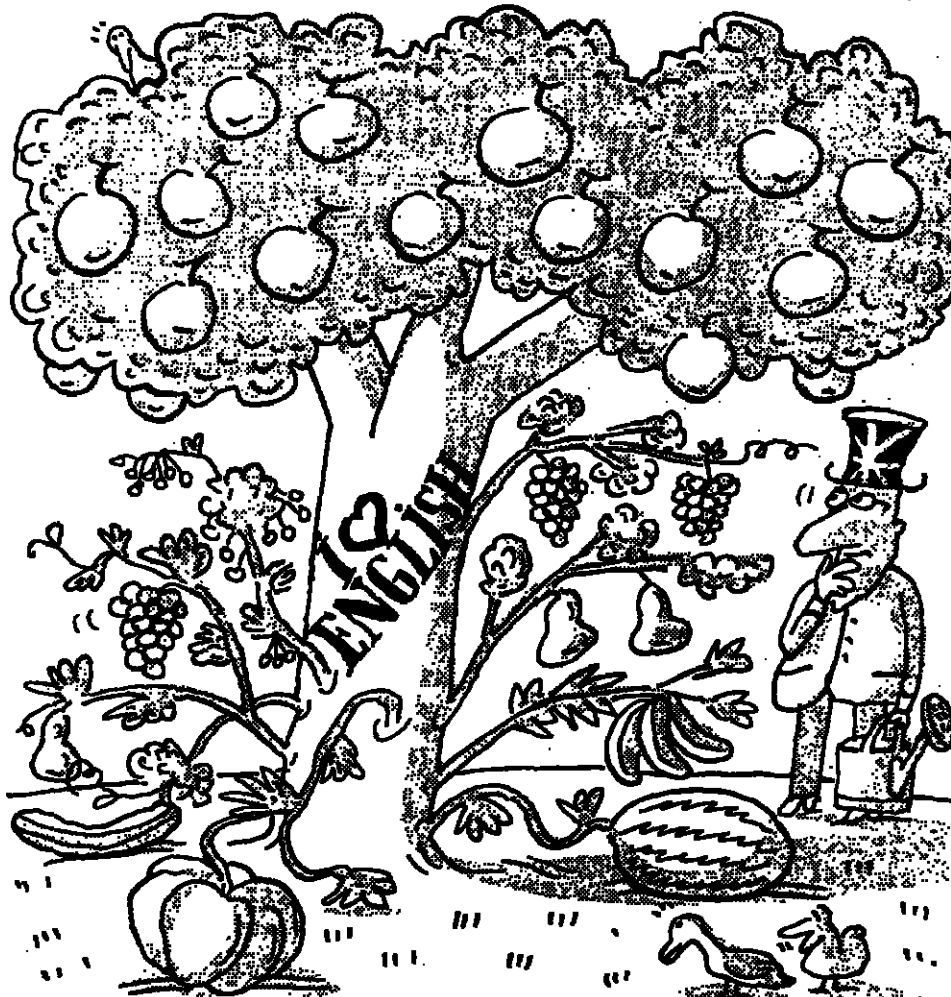
The outermost ring includes everything from Burmese English to Jamaican National Language to Tok Pisin, which is spoken in Papua New Guinea.

Along that periphery, "you've really got what anybody in the world would call different languages," McArthur says, explaining that, for example, some of the tongues are unintelligible to other English speakers.

He cites a phrase from Tok Pisin (Pidgin to its speakers), "Tupela kilim pik na mipela karim," and translates it as "Two fellows kill him pig and me-fellow carry him."

"Most speakers of other forms of English would get nowhere with Tok Pisin," he says. Yet "Tok Pisin uses only English words, [though] the grammar is a mixture of English and a number of Papua New Guinean languages." He adds, "It's an English language, part of the English mass, tradition, heritage."

Even McArthur's detractors agree that some of his examples are indeed distinct languages, but they reject the idea of calling them Englishes.



The same goes for traditional Scots, Jamaican Creole and Black English Vernacular, in particular the Gullah spoken in the Sea Islands of the Carolinas and Georgia, McArthur says. He recognizes, however, that at least some of his examples can equally be traced along their non-English roots. And he notes that naming a language is a political and social question as much as a linguistic one. He says a lot of people would not want to give Black English Vernacular or traditional Scots "the glory of being a separate language."

Even McArthur's detractors agree that some of his examples are indeed distinct languages, but they reject the idea of calling them Englishes.

"In common sense terms, there is only one English language," says Quirk, adding that Tok Pisin "could indeed become a separate language, but it wouldn't be English. It's not English now. I suppose it would be a dialect of English, you could say. It is broken English."

"People have been so silly about these things," Quirk continues. "Every language on Earth has recognizable dialects." He says the difference may be only that "a language is a dialect with an army and a flag and a defense policy and an airline." But calling a dialect a language doesn't make it so. "Nobody in Mexico would say 'I'm speaking Mexican.' [And] very, very few Americans would describe themselves as speaking American."

The sociolinguist Peter Patrick, a Creole specialist at Georgetown University, highlights the importance of the non-English influences. In the Jamaican language, for example, most Creole specialists "would stress at least equally the African heritage," he says.

He added that Jamaican Creole, like Tok Pisin, evolved when several mutually unintelligible languages were thrown together in the cataclysms of colonization and slavery.

"They didn't arise from English the way that English came out of Old English. It wasn't a gradual drift," he said. And the English input came from sailors, indentured workers and plantation overseers, hardly speakers of standard English.

"I don't think they belong in any family tree, but definitely not in an English family tree," he says.

Manfred Göblach, professor of English at the University of Cologne, concurs. "You must not put your pidgins and creoles within this circle at all. They are separate languages," he says. "They are not English."

McArthur says some may be reluctant to see English as a family because "the impression of chaos would be too strong for them."

"The reality of English is chaotic," he says. Even as forces like CNN and the BBC continue to spread English usage around the world and perpetuate a reasonably consistent form of the language, English's many multicultural spin-offs are pulling from the periphery. "The globe village — we're in it and it is chaotic," McArthur says.

McArthur believes that seeing English as a family could foster tolerance among peoples, as "English" speakers accept that people they don't understand may also be speaking "English."

But outside the walls of linguistic academia, does it really matter what any language is called?

Very much, answers Patrick, who says that linguists might want to say, on the basis of history and structure, how different Jamaican Creole is from Englishes. But "speaking 'English' is worth a lot of money and a lot of prestige," he says.

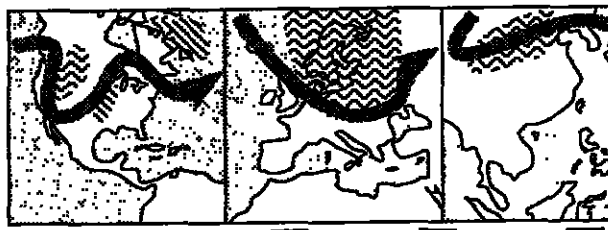
A few years ago, Patrick asked a Jamaican woman in Kingston if she preferred to speak English over Patois, as Jamaican Creole is called by those who speak it.

The woman answered: "Yes. Mi jos laik di english. Fa, yu si wen mi ina di konchri, an mi jos a taak di patwa den . . . yu fil so imbaris."

Barbara Rosen is a free-lance journalist living in Brussels.

WEATHER

Forecast for Sunday through Tuesday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America
Pittsburgh to Boston will be dry and pleasant Sunday into Tuesday. Warm weather will extend northward from Nashville through Indianapolis. The remnants of Hurricane Rosa will bring scattered heavy downpours to the central Plains this weekend. The Rockies will turn colder with snow.

Europe
London through Paris will have cool weather Sunday into Tuesday with scattered clouds. Oslo through Copenhagen and Munich will turn brisk and colder over the weekend. Monday will be chilly, then milder air will arrive Tuesday afternoon. Sunny, warm weather will continue in Athens.

Asia
Chilly air will move southward across much of China this weekend. A second chilly air mass from Siberia will arrive the middle of next week. Somewhat cooler weather will reach Hong Kong early next week. Hanoi through Manila will have warm weather the next several days.

Africa
Chilly air will move southward across much of Africa this weekend. A second chilly air mass from Siberia will arrive the middle of next week. Somewhat cooler weather will reach South Africa early next week. Hanoi through Manila will have warm weather the next several days.

South America
Chilly air will move southward across much of South America this weekend. A second chilly air mass from Siberia will arrive the middle of next week. Somewhat cooler weather will reach Brazil early next week. Hanoi through Manila will have warm weather the next several days.

Oceania
Chilly air will move southward across much of Oceania this weekend. A second chilly air mass from Siberia will arrive the middle of next week. Somewhat cooler weather will reach Australia early next week. Hanoi through Manila will have warm weather the next several days.

Legend: s=sunny, pc=partly cloudy, c=cloudy, sh=showers, t=thunderstorms, r=rain, sf=snow flurries, sfz=snow, f=ice, w=weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

PEOPLE

BUCKINGHAM Palace has denied news reports that a biographer, expected to drop another royal bombshell with a book about Prince Charles, had access to the prince's letters to Camilla Parker Bowles. The book, "The Prince of Wales: A Biography," by Jonathan Dimbleby, is to be published in November, and extracts are being serialized starting this weekend in The Sunday Times.

When Yoko Ono cleans out her closets, here's what comes out: the black electric Rickenbacker 325 guitar played by John Lennon in the mid-1960s; his annotated lyrics for "Lucy in the Sky With Diamonds"; five of his report cards from the Quarry Bank School in Liverpool, and the lime-green uniform he wore for the "Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band" album cover. Those are among the possessions Ono will lead to the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum in Cleveland, which is scheduled to open next September.



Yoko Ono and John Lennon of Rolling Stone magazine at New York presentation ceremony of Lennon memorabilia.

"I believe this is the most appropriate place for John's things," Ono said. "These things have been in my closet, so to speak."

The British leg of Pink Floyd's world tour finally kicked off in London — 24 hours

after the first scheduled show was stopped because a seal collapsed, injuring 96 people — and this time everyone remained in their seats to applaud. A tier of temporary seating collapsed on opening night when fans stood to cheer.

Pierre Rosenberg, chief curator of paintings at the Louvre since 1987, has been named president and director of the Louvre, succeeding Michel Lottet, who is retiring.

Flyona Campbell has become the first woman to walk around the world — 11 years after setting out. "I just wanted to see how far I could go," she said Friday as she walked into John O'Groar's, Scotland, at the northernmost tip of the British mainland. She left there, intending to walk only to Land's End, on the southern tip of Britain. But she kept going and it turned into a slog across five continents.

Your stomach's growling.

Mother Nature's calling.

Your flight's boarding.

Plenty of time to make, say,

ten calls.

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You're in a hurry. So we'll be brief. AT&T USADirect and World Connect Service gets you fast, clear connections back to the United States or to any of over 100 other countries. Also, an easier way to make multiple calls. Up to 10 in a row. Just dial the AT&T Access Number below for the country you're calling from. Your call will go through in seconds. Then, instead of hanging up after each call, busy signal or unanswered call, simply press the # button. In short, you'll spend less time dialing. And more time talking. Wait. On second thought, isn't your flight about ready to take off?

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